BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1825. [NUMBER 1[illegible]

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

QUARTERLY REGISTER of sums deposited in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury at Bombay, on account of the Estates of Persons deceased in the Service of the Hon'ble Company, to the 30th June 1825.

When Deposited.		By whom Deposited.	On Account of whose Estates.	Amount.			Remarks.
1819.							
November	20th	J. B. Dunsterville Esq. Paymaster S. D. G.	Lascar Candoo Jadow, of the 5th Company Artillery	2	1	76	
1820.							
January	18th	Lieut. Colonel G. M. Cox, Commanding at Poona	Captain J. Lewis, of the 4th Regiment N. I.	15,185	3	29	
1821.							
September	1st	Lieut. and Adjutant Meriton, of the B. E. Regiment	Private Charles Stevens	00	0	93	
1823.							
June	24th	Lieut. Col. R. Whish, Commanding 1st Bat. Artillery	" John Burden	00	0	09	
November	15th	Major Samuel Strover, Commanding 2d Bat. Artillery.	Gunner Felix O'Brien	00	0	77	
			Bombardier Thomas Pike	14	3	4	
			Gunner George Abery	9	0	34	
			" Robert Wicks	23	3	45	
			" William Hicks	10	2	84	Unclaimed.
			" William Dunn	11	0	36	
1824.							
January	24th	Captain Dunsterville Paymaster at Baroda	Serjeant Kinsley, of the 2d Regiment L. C.	4	3	94	
February	10th	Henry Meriton Esq. Superintendent of the Marine	John Fife	2	1	50	
			Thomas Durant	00	2	85	
			John Rowland	2	3	40	
			John Hutt	1	0	75	
			Joseph Foleton	1	0	75	
			John Nash	2	0	55	
			William Clarke	4	3	95	
			Samuel Law	59	1	45	

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
11th *August* 1825.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.
J. WEDDERBURN.
Accountant General.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for General information, the following Rule, Ordinance and Regulation II. of 1825, passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council, on the 4th of May, and registered in the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature on the 11th day of July, 1825.

RULE, ORDINANCE AND REGULATION II. OF 1825.

A RULE, ORDINANCE AND REGULATION, for repealing parts of certain Articles in Title 1st of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation I. of 1812, passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council, of Bombay, on the 4th day of May, and Registered in the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th day of July 1825.

Preamble. Whereas by Articles II. III. and IV. of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation I. of 1812, it is ordained, that the Senior and Junior Magistrates of Police, should ordinarily exercise their authority within certain limits by the Articles expressly specified, and assigned, respectively to each; and whereas the Honorable the Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to vary such limits, and it may become again expedient to vary such limits, from time to time, according as exigencies may require,

Part of Articles II. III. and IV. of Title I. of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation I. of 1812. limiting the ordinary Jurisdiction of Police Magistrates repealed.

Be it therefore ordained by authority of the Honorable the Governor in Council, and by virtue of the statute in that behalf made, that, from and after the Registry and publication of this Rule, Ordinance & Regulation in the Supreme Court aforesaid, so much, and such parts of the Articles II. III. and IV. of Title 1st of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation I. of 1812, as assign local limits, within which the Magistrates of Police shall ordinarily exercise their Jurisdiction, shall be, and are hereby repealed.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th *August* 1825.

اشتہار نامہ

تمامی خلایق بدانند کہ این قانون دویم سنہ ۱۸۲۵ عیسوی فیل را[illegible]

بھارم ماہ می سنہ ۱۸۲۵ عیسوی مطابق ۱۵ شہر رمضان سنہ ۱۲۴۰ ہجری سرکار کورنر کونسل مقرر فرموده و در سوپریم کورت یعنے محکمہ عدالت شاہی بتاریخ ۱۱ جولائی سنہ ۱۸۲۵ عیسوی مطابق ۲۴ ذالقعده سنہ ۱۲۴۰ ہجری رجستر کرده یعنے در دفتر ثبت نموده اند

قانون دویم سنہ ۱۸۲۵ عیسوی

بجہت منسوخ کردن بعضی احکام از دفعات فصل اول قانون اول سنہ ۱۸۱۲ این قانون را بتاریخ بھارم ماہ می سنہ ۱۸۲۵ عیسوی مطابق ۲۵ رمضان سنہ ۱۲۴۰ ہجری سرکار کورنر بہادر در اجلاس کونسل معین و مقرر فرموده اند و در دفتر سوپریم کورت یعنے محکمہ عدالت شاہی بتاریخ ۱۱ جولائی سنہ ۱۸۲۵ عیسوی مطابق ۲۴ ذالقعده سنہ ۱۲۴۰ ہجری رجستر کرده یعنے ثبت نموده اند

قبوده

در دفعه دویم و سیوم و بھارم قانون اول سنہ ۱۸۱۲ چنان مقرر شده کہ منصفان پولیس صاحب اول و صاحب دویم کہ بجہت بعمل آوردن احکام مرجوعه بدیشان حدی معین شده

کہ صاحب اول در قلعه منبی و بندر کاه و صاحب دویم در بهیروں قلعه در منبی حکم و انصاف نمایند لیکن در نظر سرکار عالی چنان آمده کہ حد مرقومه الصدر را تبدیل نمودن لازم است و هر وقت کہ تبدیل نمودن حد ضرور باشد تبدیلی نمایند

ذکر اینکه حدوده فلهذا از حکم سرکار حکم و انصاف کورنر کونسل مقرر صاحبان پولیس کہ می شود کہ از تاریخ در دفعه دویم و کہ این قانون در سیوم و بھارم سوپریم کورت ثبت فصل اول قانون اول شده حدود و حکم و سنہ ۱۸۱۲ مرقوم انصاف صاحبان است منسوخ کرده پولیس کورو دفعه دویم و سیوم و بھارم قانون اول سنہ ۱۸۱۲ مرقوم است منسوخ کرده است

بموجب حکم سرکار کورنر کونسل این قانون را اشتہار داده اند

صحیح وی گرین ہیل
سکرتاری سرکار

مقام قلعه منبی
بتاریخ نہم ماہ آگست سنہ ۱۸۲۵

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN.
Persian Sec. to Govt.

જાહેરનામું

શરવ લોકોને માલમ થાએને તારીખ ૪ મેએ શને ૧૮૨૫ શંવત ૧૮૮૧ ના વદ શાખ વદ ૨ ને દીને ગવરનર ફોશલે ઈઙલ લખેલો ફાએદો ફરમાવોછે અને તારીખ ૧૧ જુલાઇ શને ૧૮૨૫ શંવત ૧૮૮૧ ના આશાડ વદી ૧૧ ને દીને શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાંહ્યા રજીશટર થએોછે *

શને ૧૮૨૫ નો ફાએદો ૨

શને ૧૮૧૨ ના પેહેલા ફાએદામાંહ્યા લખેલા કુફમોમાંહેથી ફાંફએેક કુફમ બંધ ફરવા શારુ તારીખ ૪ મેએે શને ૧૮૨૫ ને દીને ગવરનર ફોશલે આ ફાએદો ઠરાવોછે અને તારીખ ૧૧ જુલાઇ શને ૧૮૨૫ ને દીને શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાંહ્યા રજીશટર થએોછે *

ફારણ * શને ૧૮૧૨ ના પેહેલા ફાએદાની બીજી તથા ત્રીજી તથા ચોથી ફલમમાંહ્યા એેટલો કુફમ ઠરાવોછે ફે મોહોટા પોલીશ માજીશટરેટે શ્રી મુબઇના ફીલામાંહ્યા તથા બંદરમાંહ્યા પોતાના અમલનુ ફામ ફરવુ અને તાંહ્યાના પોલીશ માજીશટરેટે તે શીવાએે મુબઇની બીજી જગામાંહ્યા અમલનુ ફામ ફરવુપણ હુણાં ગવરનર ફોશલની નજરમાંહ્યા આવુછે જે ઉપર લખેલા અમલની હદનો ફેરફાર ફરવો જોજએે અને ફરએેફ વેલાએે ફેરફાર ફરવાની જરુર હોએે તારેપણ ફેરફાર ફરવા શારુ આ ફાએદો ઠરાવોછે *

(ફલમ પેહેલી) જે દાફાડે આ ફાએદો શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાંહ્યા રજીશટર થએોછે તે દાફાડેથી શને ૧૮૧૨ ના પેહેલા ફાએદાની બીજી તથા ત્રીજી તથા ચોથી ફલમમાંહ્યા જે વાતોથી પોલીશ માજીશટરેટના ફામની હદ ઠરાવીછે તે હુણાં બંધ ફરીછે *

[illegible] શ્રી મુબઇની દીપુમાંહ્યો
[illegible]ાના અમલનુ કામ કરવુ એરી
[illegible] *
[illegible]રનર ફ્રોશલના કુકમથી જાહેર કરુંછે
ડી ગરીનડીલ
ગવરનર ફ્રોશલનો આકટીન શકરતારી
મુબઇ ફ્રીઆશટલ
તા॰ ૮ આગશટ શને ૧૮૨૫
VANS KENNEDY,
Translator.

મહીરમજ

જર્ય ક્રેંગ્રેજ મજરવેં ગ્રી જન ૧૮૨૬ ને તાજીખ ૪ શાને ૧૭૪૭ વેશાખ વદ્ય ૨ ત્યા છીપછી ગ વરનર ક્રેજીનરે ઘેડ ઉછીકેન્ન કર્ય ઇ૨ીજ થઇ થણી જન ૧૮૨૬ ઊજરઈ તાજીખ ૧૧ શાને ૧૭૪૭ અષાઢ વદ્ય ૧૧ ત્યા છી પછી ક્રીપ્રીજ ક્રેડતાત રજીષ્ટર મજ થઇ

જન ૧૮૨૬ કાલ ૨

જન ૧૮૧૨ ચે જછીકે કાલ્યમં ત ઉછીકે કુમ્મજીજ કાલીકેજ કુજીમજ ઘંજ મરણ્યા પોકઈ જન ૧૮૨૬ ને તાજીખ ૪ ત્યા છીપછી ગવરનર ક્રેજીનરે ઘ કાલ ૨૨ કીજ થઇ થણી જન ૧૮૨૬ જી જરઈ તાજીખ ૧૧ ત્યા છીપછી ક્રી પ્રીજ ક્રેડતાત રજીષ્ટર મજ થઇ

મરણ જન ૧૮૧૨ ચ્છીકે કા ઇમ્માચે જીકરે ૫ તીકરે ૫ ચપ્પ મપ્પંત જજા કુજીમજ ૨૨ીજ થઇ ગ્રી મેઠે પોડજ મજીકેવને ઊંઘ ઈચે ક્રીપ્યાંત થણી ઘંજ મંત કા જ મજરવેં થણી ધામઠે પોડજ ૫ જીકેવને ક્રીજ ૫ ઘંજ્ર છીપજ ઊંઘઈચે વંપુત કામ મજરવેં ઇ રંછી જડ ગવરનર ક્રેજીનરે ધ્યા મત જર્ષે થર્ષે થઇ ગ્રી ૫૨ ઉછી કેજ જજરનરે ઘછીચ મરકેર ૫ ગત્ય મેજનપાછીને થણી જરકેજ પે કેજ મરકેર મરણ્યાચે જગત્ય ઇ ડેજ તજીળી મરકેર મરણ્યા છી જઈ ઇ કાલ્ય રજીજ થઇ

ઇછીજે મજજ

જન ૧૮૧૨ ત્યા છીપછી ઘ ચે ઇજાજે કાલ્ય કાલ્ય ક્રીપ્રીજ ક્રે ત્યાચે જીકરે ૫ ડતાત ચજીજર તીકરે ૫ ચપ્પ જરન થઇ ત્યા છી ક્રે કાલ્યમંત જ્યા પજા પાજીજ જ ગ્રીછીને પોડજ જ ૧૮૧૨ ચે ઇ જજીકેવચે છીજે કાલ્યમાચે કાલ્યછી ઘજ ઇ જીકરે ૫ તીકરે ૫ રજીડ થઇ તી ચપ્પકે કાલ્યમંત ગ્રીજ ઘડું ઘંજ જ્યા ગ્રીછીને પોડજ મેડ થઇ જ જજીકેવંચે ઇ જછી ઘજ ઇરજીડ થઇ તી ગ્રીજ ઘડું ઘંજ કાલ્ય ગ્રીછીને પોડજ જજી

રક્રેવની ઊંઘઈચે વંપુત જપત્ર ઇ ન ચાલ્યપર્વે થર્ષે ઇરજીકેં થઇ ગવરનર ક્રેજીનરે ઇન જને મણીર મેજનથઇ ડી. ગ્રીનડીલ ગવરમેંવચા થજનીજ જમઇતાર્ ઊંઘઈ જ્યાલ્ટર તાજીખ ૮ થગષ્ટ જન ૧૮૨૬
VANS KENNEDY.
Translator.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 18th Instant,
TWO CASES
OF
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE SUPER-FINE BLACK BEAVER
HATS
BY
LAUGHLIN AND SON,

AN Invoice of Oilman's Stores, consisting of Best White Wine Vinegar, Mushroom Ketchup, Capers, Durham Mustard &c.

An Invoice of India Arrowroot, Magnesia, Peruvian Bark, Turkey Rhubarb, Stomachic Bitters, Spirits of Hartshorn, Honey Water, Essences of Burgamot, Millefleur, Violets, Lavender, and Roses, Oil of Roses, Red and Black Ink &c.

Day and Martin's Japan Blacking, Shot Belts, Table Knives and forks, Gun flints, Bed Ticken &c.

Meadows street, 13th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A PORTABLE Steel Corn Mill, ... Rs. 100
A New hunting Saddle, ... " 80
A Second hand Military Ditto, " 40

Meadows Street, 13th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN EXCELLENT
SECOND HAND
GRAND PIANOFORTE,
BY BROADWOOD,
PRICE, RUPEES 500.
Meadows Street, 13th August 1825.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Friday and Saturday next, the 19th and 20th Instant,

The Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Wines, &c. belonging to the Estate of the late Colonel COWPER,
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE THE "BEE HIVE"

Situate on the Road to Malabar Point, immediately opposite the House occupied by Mr. Wm. Nicol.

VIZ.

Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Cots, Tables, Bookcases, Chairs, Couches, a Broadwood Grand Piano Forte, and a Capital and well known Billiard Table, (if neither are sold by private contract previously,) Chandeliers, Argand Lamps, Books on various subjects Plans, Drawings, Maps, and a Copy of Rees's Encyclop. in 39 Vols. with 5 Vols of Plates and one of Maps, in all 45 Vols., Wine, Beer, &c.

AT 1 P. M. OF THE FIRST DAY'S SALE,

Will be put up, if not previously disposed of by private sale, a chariot, and Barouchette with two pairs of serviceable Horses, with good Harness to each Carriage.

THE SECOND DAY'S SALE,

Will commence with the Books, & immediately after will be sold the Wine and Beer.

N. B.—Catalogues are in the Press. Samples of the Wine and Beer may be tasted at KEMPT and CO'S. Auction room, and the property may be viewed from the 16th instant.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Terms, Cash;—The lots to be cleared away within six days from the 20th instant the last day's Sale; all uncleared lots will be removed into Town and resold, at the expence and risk of first Purchaser, he or they forfeiting all advantages and making good all losses in such resale.

Bombay, 13th August 1825.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL on Saturday next the 20th instant, the second day's Sale of the late Col. COWPER'S Property,
AT 1 P. M.

Put up to Sale by Auction, the late Col. COWPER'S Interest in his late Residence the "BEE HIVE," held by him *free* of *Rent* for a term of Eight years and two months, commencing from the first day of November 1824, and expiring on the first day of January 1833.

The House is quite new, and will require no repairs beyond the usual Annual ones; it is strongly and firmly built of the best materials, Teak Floor throughout, and for convenience of arrangement and taste in fitting up, may challenge any House on the Island

The title by which it is held and conditions of Sale, may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay, 13th August 1825.

BAXTER AND CO.

HAVE lately received from England a New and very handsome Phaeton upon a New and very improved Principle.

Bombay, 12th August 1825.

A. F. DE CONCEICAO,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of this Presidency and the Public that he has exposed for Sale at a Godown lately opened under the building No. 1. Bake House Lane, a collection of New and Second Hand Books, partly received for Sale on Commission, which may be had on application at reasonable Prices, among which are the following, viz.

Burn's Works 4 Vols Byron's Deformed Transformed, Tyfe's System of Anatomy of the Human Body, Illustrated by upwards of Two Hundred Plates, consisting of nearly a Thousand Figures copied from the most celebrated Authors and from Nature in 3 Vols. royal 4to, Gilchrist's Stranger's Guide, Guy's Pocket Cyclopedia, Steel's Ship Master's Assistant, Hetopedesa in Sanscrit, Junius, Scott's Lay of Last Minstrel, Mawe on Diamonds, Lady Montague's Letters in French and English, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Milton's Paradise Lost, Rose's Sallust, Malcolm's Central India, Moore's Love of the Angels, Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, Edgeworth's Professional Education, Recluse of Norway Temple of Truth, Tytler's Considerations on India, Thomas's Practice of Physic. Spallauzani on Respiration, Whyte's Farriery, Ward of Delemare, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary 2 parts, Appert's Art of Preserving, Agatha, Aristotle's Master Piece. Browne's Union Dictionary, Hodgkin's Mercantile Letters, Bridge's Natural Philosophy and Conic Sections, Boyer's French and English Dictionary 2 Vols. Bell's Anatomy 2 Vols Blackall on Dropsies, Cobbett's Maitre Anglaice, Cullen's Practice of Physic, Grammars of Maharatta and Bengallee Languages by Carey, Cooper's Surgery, London Dissector, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, Cullen's Practice of Physic by Thornton 12 Vols. quite New Edition, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Murray's Materia Medica 2 Vols. Fashionable World Displayed, Colebrook's Hindu Law 3 Vols. Chapone's Letters, Cormack on Female Infanticide of Guzerat, Afflicted Man's Companion, Tyfe's Compendium of Anatomy 3 Vols. Gil Blas in English, Goldsmith's Poems, Holy Bibles and Common Prayer of small size, Buchmen's Observations, Johnson's Pocket Dictionaries, Ash's English Dictionary, Jones's Pocket Biographical Dictionary, Lemprier's Classical Dictionary, Lind on the Climates, Mavor's and Vyse's Spelling Books, Murray on the Arteries, Marshall on the Brain, Jackson's Exposition of cold Water, Nugent's Pocket English and French Dictionaries 2 parts, Portuguese and French Dictionaries 2 Vols. Latin Grammar, Rudiments of Latin Tongue, Mylne's School Dictionary, Pleasure of Hope, Leonidas, Palmers on English Conversation with Dialogues, Thomson's Seasons, New Week's Preparation, Woodhouse's Trigonometry, Life of Bampfield Moore Carew, &c. Grellier's Elements of Veterinary Science, Turne's Farriery Published in Bombay, Rippingham's Rules of Composition, Sketches of Java, Blair's Lectures 3 Vols. Rambler 4 Vols. Muller's Artillery, Roderick Random, Tristam Shandy, Zimmerman, Dibden's Songs, Greek and Latin Dictionary thick 4to Vol Virgilius Horatius, Carn Napos, Quintici Horatii, C. Sallusti Opera, Homeri Illias Greek and Latin, Demosthenus a Allen, Euripides Persona &. &c. &c.

A. F. De C. Begs leave to inform the Public in General that he receives Books of any description for Sale at his Shop on Commission, and begs to assure those that may have occasion to honour him with their Commission that strict attention will be paid in regard to disposal of such books entrusted to his care.

Orders from outstations punctually attended to.

Bombay, 13th Aug. 1825

Passage to London,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
ASIA,
500 TONS,
Captain Wm. L. Pope,

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September, having all her freight engaged.

This Ship has been fitted up in England expressly for Passengers, with every convenience, and will carry a Surgeon: and sailing positively so immediately affords a superior opportunity for any family or single Gentleman desirous to proceed directly to England.

Apply to Messrs. BAXTER and CO. or to Captain POPE, on board.

Bombay, 12th August 1825.

TO SURGEONS,

THE above Ship Asia taking Passengers to England will require a Surgeon: any Medical Gentleman desirous to proceed to England, will be treated with on liberal terms on Application as above.

Bombay, 12th August 1825.

Passage to London,
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
RECOVERY,
OF 600 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London direct about the 15th proximo.

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has elegant accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen and particulars known on application to Captain Chapman at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & CO.

Bombay, 12th August 1825.

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP
LADY EAST,
CAPT. TALBERT,
OF 600 TONS REGISTER,

IS shortly expected from New South Wales, and will sail for London in all August Has excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For freight or passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 16th July 1825.

THE
MULGRAVE CASTLE,
Jas. Ralph,
COMMANDER,
OF 400 TONS REGISTER,

WAS to leave England in all April, may be expected early in August, and will be despatched to London without delay. For freight or passage enquire of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 16th July 1825.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE 9TH NO. OF
THE QUARTERLY
ARMY LIST,
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S
AND
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
TROOPS
ON THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE,
1825.
PRICE THREE RUPEES.
Bombay, 6th August 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MRS. CLARA VIEGAS of Bombay, has Contracted to purchase from MRS. MARIA ANTONIA RODRIGUES a certain PIECE of GROUND being part of the Oart *Deggar* belonging to her, situated without the Town Walls, consisting in all One and a half Catty; any person or persons having claim thereon are requested to make the known to the Party above Fourteen days from t or they will

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PRINSEP AND Co.

THE Undermentioned Wines, and Liquors from HARPER and BELL, and Warranted of Superior quality.

Port Wine in quarts, ...	Rs. 22	
Sherry, ... Do. XXX	Rs 24	per doz.
Ditto, ... Do. XX	" 21	ditto,
Cherry Brandy in pints,	" 26	ditto,
Rum Shrub, ...	" 24	ditto,
Fine old Sherry in Butts, XXX	" 900	per Butt.
Do. Do. Do. XX	" 750	Do.
And from E. Butler and Sons Sherry in quarts, at Rs,	22	per doz.
Do. in Butts and half Butts, ...	at Rs. 650	per Butt.
Also White Sparkling French Champaign in very good condition.	Rs. 40	per doz.
Serceal in quarter Casks,	Rs. 250	each.
Do. in Pints.	" 88	per doz.

Bombay, 12*th August* 1825.

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta continue to draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and CO. at 6 Months Sight at 1 | 10 per Rupee.

Bombay, 12*th August* 1825.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BILLS remaining on England at the Exchange of 1s. and 11d per Rupees at 6 Months' Sight. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE'S Office.

Bombay, 11*th August* 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT DORABJEE BOMANJEE having purchased of MEETEEBOY widow and SORABJEE DADABOY Administratrix and Administrator to the Estate and Effects of the late DADY SANTOCK deceased a certain PIECE of GROUND 30 feet in Breadth and 85 f et and 9 inches in length from the Oart called *Patamary* situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at or near Chandonwaddy, and HORMUZJEE NOWROJEE having also purchased of the said MEETEEBOY and SORABJEE DADABHOY a certain PIECE of GROUND 15 feet in Breadth and 85 and 9 inches in length from the said Oart *Patamary*, any person or persons having any claim or demand on the said two pieces of Ground or being otherwise interested therein are hereby requested to make k own the same to the said DORABJEE BOMANJEE and HORMUZJEE NOWROJEE within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein,—Dated this 12th of August 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએચજે

દોરાબજી બમંનજીએ મરનાર દાદી શનોઝની ધણીઆણી તથા એનાં માલ મીલકતની વકીલાતન મીડીબાજ તથા એની માલ મીલકતનો વકીલ શીરાબજી દાદાલાજ એ બંધો જણા પાશેથી ૪૬ કુટ પોલી તથા ૮૫ કુટને ૬ ઇંચ લાંબી ખાલી જગોનો ફટકો એક વેચાતો લીધોછે—એ જગો શ્રી ભાદારઝોટ ચનડન વાડીની પાશેછે તથા હોરમજજી નવરોજજીએ ૫૨ી મીડીબાજ તથા શીરાબજી દાદાલાજ પાશેથી એજ કતેમારી વાડીમાંથી ૧૫ કુટ પોલી તથા ૮૫ કુટને ૬ ઇંચ લાંબી જગોનો ફટકો એક વેચાતો લીધોછે—એ બેકુ જગાના ફટકા દુપર હરએક લોક અગાર લોઝોનો દાવો અગાર લેણુ અગાર ફોજનો જલાઝો હોએતો તે ધણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને દોરાબજી બમંનજી તથા હોરમજજી નવરોજજીને જાહેર કરે—તેમા રપઢી એ દાવો ફળુલ ફરશે નહી *

તારીખ ૧૨ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

[illegible]VEN,
[illegible]STA has

HURJEE all those seven pieces of SWEET BATTY GROUND called *Khalbhaug Dewsett*, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty one square sticks (be the same little more or less), and also that the said PURMANUND VASTA has purchased of WASSOODEW LUXAMONJEE a certain spot of SWEET BATTY GROUND called *Khanalah* or *Dewsett*, containing by admeasurement 20,277 square feet, both of which properties are situated without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Khamballa; any person or persons therefore having any claim or demand on the said Sweet Batty Ground, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. MORGAN, Solicitors, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 12th of August 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએચજે

પરમાંનંનડ વશતા એ ઘણીએ લખશી મનજી કરજી પાશેથી શાત ફટકા મીઠાં ખેતરની જમીનનાં વેચાતા લીધાછે—એ જગાનુ નામ ખાલભાગ દેવરોડ અને તર તમાં આશરે શાત શો એકવીશ શમચોરશ ફુટછે—તથા કરી પરમાંનંનડ વશતાએ વાશુદેવ લખશીમનજી પાશેથી મીઠાં ખેતરની જમીનનો ફટકો એક વેચાતો લીધોછે—એ જગાનુ નામ ખનાલા અગાર દેવશેઠ અને તરતમાં આશરે ૨૦૨૭૭ શમચોરશ ફુટછે—એ બંધે જગા શ્રી ભાદારઝોટ ખમળાલામાંછે—એ બંધે જગા કુપર કરએક લોક અગાર લોઝોનો દાવો અગાર લેણુ અગાર ફોજનો જલાઝો હોએતો તે ધણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને મીશીઅરશ મારગીન વકીલોને જાહેર કરે—તેમારપઢી એ દાવો ફળુલ ફરશે નહી *

તારીખ ૧૨ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૫

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએચજે

દોરાબજી બમંનજીએ મરનાર દાદી શનોઝની ધણીઆણી તથા એનાં માલ મીલકતની વકીલાતન મીડીબાજ તથા એની માલ મીલકતનો વકીલ શીરાબજી દાદાલાજ એ બંધો જણા પાશેથી ૪૬ કુટ પોલી તથા ૮૫ કુટને ૬ ઇંચ લાંબી ખાલી જગોનો ફટકો એક વેચાતો લીધોછે—એ જગો શ્રી ભાદારઝોટ ચનડન વાડીની પાશેછે તથા હોરમજજી નવરોજજીએ ૫૨ી મીડીબાજ તથા શીરાબજી દાદાલાજ પાશેથી એજ કતેમારી વાડીમાંથી ૧૫ કુટ પોલી તથા ૮૫ કુટને ૬ ઇંચ લાંબી જગોનો ફટકો એક વેચાતો લીધોછે—એ બેકુ જગાના ફટકા દુપર હરએક લોક અગાર લોઝોનો દાવો અગાર લેણુ અગાર ફોજનો જલાઝો હોએતો તે ધણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને દોરાબજી બમંનજી તથા હોરમજજી નવરોજજીને જાહેર કરે—તેમારપઢી એ દાવો ફળુલ ફરશે નહી *

તારીખ ૧૨ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૫

जाहीर खबर

खबर देतों असोजे परमानंद वस्ता याधन्यानो लक्षमण हरजी जावळुन सात खाचरें गोउे भाताचिं वीकत घेतली याचे नाव काळबाग देवसेत याची मोजदात सुमारि संमचौरस सातसें येकवीस काटया याखेरीज हाधनो परमानंदवस्ता याणी वासुदेव लक्षमणजी याजवळुन गोउे भाताचें सेत एक वीकत घेतलें त्याचें नाव खाणाळें अथवा देवसेत याचे मोजदात सुमारी वीसहजार दोनसें सत्याहत्तर समचौरस फुटी हों दोन्ही सेतें कोटाबाहेर खांबाळया जवळ आहे या गोउे सेतावर हर येक लोक आगर लोकांचा दावा अथवा देणे अथवा वीभाग असल्या स त्या धण्याहो मेर्शेस भारगन वकील यास आजपासुन १४ दीवसांत जाण करणे नकेल्यास त्या धन्याचा दावा कबुल करणार नाहो तारीख १२ आगष्ट सन १८२५

Advertisement.

ALL persons having any claims or demands in respect of the Estate of GABRIEL DE MELLO, late of Bombay Portuguese Merchant deceased, are hereby notified that MR. JOHN DE MELLO, the administrator to the Estate, will, on or before the 30th day of September next, make a dividend of the said Estate and effects amongst all the Creditors who have established their claims against the same, and all those creditors who shall fail to prove their debts before the time so fixed will be precluded therein.—Dated this 3d day of August 1825.

AVIZO.

TODAS as pessoas que tiverem Clama ou demanda nos bens do deffuncto GABRIEL DE MELLO, Portuguez emorador de Bombaim, saõ por este notificadas, que o Senhor JOAO DE MELLO, Administrador do Estado, hade fazer antes, ou ate 30 de Setembro seguinte dividendo do dito Estado e bens entre todos os Credores que tiverem estabelecido suas clamas contra o mesmo, e que todos aquelles Credores, que naó provarem ou documentarem suas dividas antes do tempo prefixo, serað excluidos.—Datado hoje 3 de Agosto de 1825.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS by a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a Cause wherein THOMAS BOWLER and ELIZABETH SUSANNAH his Wife are Plaintiffs, and the Right Hon'ble THOMAS LORD DACRE and others are Defendants, it was referred to JAMES WILLIAM FARRER, Esq one of the Masters of the said Court, to enquire and state to the Court whether RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, in the pleadings respectively named, had any other and what Children or Child, besides the said Plaintiff ELIZABETH SUSANNAH BOWLER, and whether such Children or Child, or any and which of them, are or is now living or dead and if dead, when he she or they respectively died, and at what age, and who were or was the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children, if any, who might have died since attaining the age of 21 years—Any persons or person claiming to be the Children or Child of the said RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, which said RICHARD NOWLAND died at Bombay in the East Indies in or about the year 1802, and the said HENRIETTA NOWLAND died at Calcutta in the East Indies in or about the month of December 1805, or the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children who may have died since attaining the age of 21 years, are forthwith to come in before the said Master, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane London, and make out their kindred and Representation, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

OLIVERSON AND DENBY,
PLAINTIFF'S SOLICITORS,
FREDERICK PLACE,
LONDON.

10*th Nov.* 1824.

Advertisement.

MAJOR CHARLES WHITEHILL, in charge of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, having taken charge of the effects of the late Lieutenant JAMES HAY of the same Regiment, and having disposed of them by Public Sale, has, after paying Servants' Wages, and Regimental Debts, &c. remitted the Balance thereof, amounting to 1292-2-20, one thousand two hundred and ninety two rupees, two quarters and twenty reas, to the Sub Treasurer of Bombay.

Surat, 1*st August*, 1825.

Advertisement.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER MOOLJEE KHEMJEE Hindoo late of Bombay deceased

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER MOOLJEE KHEMJEE Hindoo late of Bombay deceased, may be granted to THUCKER OODHOWJEE MOOLJEE nd THUCKER OODHO NANJEE respectively Hindoos and of Bombay Inhabitants, the sole Executors named in the said last Will and Testament, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of August 1825.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુંબજી શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટ આય જુડીકેટરમાંથી

મરનાર દીનકુ ઠકર મુલજી ખેમજી શ્રી ચુંબજીવાલો કુતો એનાં ફેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનાંમાં ખાબત *

મરનાર દીનકુ ઠકર મુલજી ખેમજી શ્રી ચુંબજીવાલો કુતો એનાં ફેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનાંમાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા શાકુ ઠકર ખોધવજી મુલજી તથા ઠકર ખોધવનાં નજી શ્રી ચુંબજનાં રહેવાશી મો તથા દીનકુ ખોજે ઘણી બાએ શ્રી ચુંબજી શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટ આય જુડીકેટરમાં અરજ કીધોછે જે કુમુને મલે—ઘાંએજે એ મરનારે પોતાનાં ફેલા વીલમાં કુમુને વકીલો કીધાછે—એ વાશતે ઠારવે લોઢો એનાં ખાબશતા હોએ તેનાંબાને જાહેર થાએ *

તારીખ ૧૦ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE Parsee, late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to MERWANJEE NOWROJEE of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the only son of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of August 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી નવરોજી તુશતંમજી શ્રી ચુંબજવાલો કુતો એની માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ એ મરનારનો એકજ છોકરો મેકરવાંનજી નવરોજીએ શ્રી ચુંબજી શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટ આય જુડીકેટરમાં અરજ કીધોછે જે મકુને મલે—એ વાશતે ઠારવે લોઢો એનાં ખાબશતા હોએ તેનાંબાને જાહેર થાએ *

તારીખ ૧૦ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of GOOLAM MOIDEEN BIN ABDUL BAWA Nalcanday, otherwise called BAWA Nalcanday, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to ABDUL RAHIMON BIN GOOLAM MOIDEEN Nalcunday, the only son of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1825

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર મીયાં ગુલામ મોઈદીન બીન અબદુલ બાવા નાલખાંડે અગર બાપા નાલખાંડે શ્રી ચુંબજવાલો કુતો એની માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ એ મરનારનો એકજ છોકરો અબદુલ રેહેમાંન બીન ગુલામ મોઈદીન નાલખાંડે એ ઘણીએ શ્રી ચુંબજની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટ આય જુડીકેટરમાં અરજ કીધોછે જે મકુને મલે—એ વાશતે ઠારવે લોઢો એનાં ખાબશતા હોએ તેનાંબાને જાહેર થાએ

તારીખ ૧૦ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, and other Estate and Effects, of ANTONIO DE PENHA, late of Bombay Portuguese deceased, may be granted to BEATRIZ CRIADO the widow and DOMINGOS DE PENHA the Son of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1825.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

AVIZO.

TENDO Applicado a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que as Cartas de Administraçaõ de todo e quaesquer Bens e Espolio, dereito e Credito; e outra qualquer Estado moveis e immoveis de ANTONIO DE PENHA, Morador e Bombaim, ja defuncto, sejaõ concedidas a BEATRIZ CRIADO, Viuva, e DOMINGOS de PENHA filho do defuncto; todas as pessoas concernente nella fiquem por este informado do mesmo.—Datado hoje 14 de Abril de 1825.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCURADOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of AGA MAHOMED BEBANY, late of Bombay, Mogul Merchant, deceased, may be granted to BHUXY KHANUM, the widow, and JANUB ISSA KHANUM, the Daughter, of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of August 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

اشتہار

ورسو پریم کورت یعنے محکمہ اعلای
منبی برای وکالت نامہ مال ومتاع
ودیون آقا محمد بہبانی مغل سوداگر
مرحوم ساکن منبی بخشی خانم زوجہ
وزیب النسا خانم وختر مرحوم مذکور
عرض کردہ اند وریں باب شبہ کسان
را خبر داوہ شد
تاریخ ۱۰ ماہ آگست سنہ ۱۸۲۵

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, of TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to DHURUMDASS TULSEYDASS, the Eldest son and Principal Creditor of the said TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 12th August, 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

અરનાર ફીનકુ તલશીદાશ ગોપાલજી
શ્રી ચુંબલ્બાલો કુતો એની માલ મીલક
તનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ એ મર
નારનો વડો છોકરો તથા મોકોટો માંગણા
ર નામે ઘરમદાશ તલશીદાશ એ ઘણીએ
શ્રી ચુંબલ્બ ની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટ આપ્ક જુડી
કેટરમાં અરજ કીધેછે જે મકને મલે—
એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા
કોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ *
તારીખ ૧૨ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૫

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

At your earliest convenience pray insert the accompanying letter in your Paper, and oblige,

Your's very truly,
P.

TO THE SPORTING PUBLIC.

GENTLEMEN,

For the more easy and expeditious mode of offering the accompanying proposition to your notice, I have adopted a public Newspaper as the medium of communication; and should the same meet with your approbation, I am convinced of the good results which will ensue from the establishment of a Club of the nature I am about to propose, and know its existence to be the eager wish of a great portion of the sporting world.

My proposition is the formation of a Jockey Club, under certain rules and regulations, to be made hereafter, as may be deemed adviseable; to which all disputes of a sporting nature may be referred for final decision from the awards of other parties—confining itself to the examination of facts, and not of evidence.

The great advantage which it occurs to me will be derived from this Club, consists in the satisfactory decisions which a body of men, well versed in all sporting laws and regulations, will afford to persons who consider justice has not been done them by local judges in matters of the kind; and this will apply particularly to the decisions of the different stewards at race meetings, who, though they are no doubt always anxious, and do endeavour to give satisfaction to all parties in deciding to the best of their judgment, are often so unacquainted with the minutiæ of sporting regulations and customs, as to render their awards not only unsatisfactory, but often unjust.

The particular regulations of different Race Cources need not, by the establishment of this Club, be in any way broken in upon; these can still preserve their own, (if they feel so inclined) which they may think best adapted to their particular situations or circumstances, though, for my own part, I should be glad to see one code of regulations, on general subjects, drawn up by the Club after its formation, as a standard for this side of India. It could be accomplished with very little inconvenience, and would obviate the delay and trouble otherwise caused in referring to particular Race Clubs for their particular rules; and after the adoption of rules for their own decisions, compiled by the members of the Jockey Club, I have little doubt that they would be gladly taken as a standard for all Courses.

Its designation would be The Bombay Jockey Club, and the members might perhaps be best elected by ballot, from and by the subscribers to the last races at the four race meetings on this side of India, viz: Bombay, Poona, Baroda, and Mhow. Bombay might elect four members, and Poona, Baroda, and Mhow, three each. The Club thus consisting of thirteen, and the majority of votes decisive. One of the members might be appointed a secretary, to whom all cases of dispute should be sent, and by him forwarded for their opinions to the other members.

The above I merely mention as the mode in which it strikes me the Club could with the least trouble be formed; and I am sure no sportsman will hesitate to put himself to a little inconvenience in furthering the early establishment of the same.

Confident in the universal opinion which must exist of its beneficial tendency, I make this call on my brother sportsmen to take the subject into their consideration, and trust some of them will favor me with a reply through the same channel of communication, mentioning any alterations or improvements to the plan above proposed which may occur to them, when I will be proud to exert my utmost to effect the establishment of the Club, by corresponding with the secretaries to the several Race Meetings.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
July, 1825. PUNCHAYET.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH AUGUST 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

No. 251 of 1825.—Lieut. John Henry Bell, first Assistant to the Military Auditor General, is permitted to proceed to Poonah on his private affairs for one month, from the 1st to the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1825.

No. 252 of 1825.—In consequence of the removal of Captain A. Adamson of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry to the Pension List, as announced in the General Order of the 4th Instant (No. 250) the following promotions are made.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Foster Stalker, to be Captain and Ensign J. A. Echford to be Lieutenant in succession to Adamson removed to the Pension List.—Date of Rank 5th August 1825.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1825.

No. 253 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to augment the allowances of the Officer in charge of the Depôt of King's Troops to the scale laid down in the General Orders of the 14th September last for Officers Commanding Extra Corps, viz. 200 Rupees per month, to have effect from the date of the operation of that order.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1825.

No. 254 of 1825.—The following Officers having produced Medical Certificates in proof of the necessity for their proceeding to sea for the recovery of their health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant them furloughs on that account for a period of six months respectively viz. Lieutenant J. Liddell 23d Regt. N. I. Assist. Surgeon W. Taylor, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Northern Division of Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1825.

No. 255 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Quarter Master Serjeant Thos. Hussey, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Conductor to complete the Establishment with the Malwan field force.—Date of Rank 15th July 1825.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1825.

Mr. A. N Shaw, Deputy Collector of Sea Custom in the Concan.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Brown, Registier at Sholapoor.

Mr. W. W. Malet, Second Register at Ahmedabad.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, Assistant to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1825

EXCHANGE.

On London 3 mon' 1/ 10d to 1/ 11d and Looking up.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

We announced in our Extra of the 11th the arrival of the Ganges and Recovery, from England, and gave the most interesting heads of intelligence we were able to select. Some interesting discussions had taken place in Parliament, particularly on the subject of the elective *franchise* in Ireland, and on the modifications which have been proposed in our commercial policy. Much doubt is entertained as to the fate of the Catholic Bill in the House of Lords, more especially as it is said that the Heir Apparent is particularly hostile to it. Five thousand men were about to embark for India, and 16 ships had been taken up for their conveyance, four of which, as we already mentioned, are intended for Bombay. We have heard that the Enterprise steam vessel is advertised in the Oriental Herald for April, to sail in May, but the scheme appears to have lost all interest in England as well as in this country. Several of the papers are nearly filled with the official dispatches from Rangoon, but, judging by the public prints generally, the Bhurmese war appears to excite but little interest, except among the proprietors of East India stock.

A desultory discussion took place at the East India House on the 23d of March on the state of India, during which the mutiny at Barrackpore was attributed to various causes. Mr. Buckingham stated, "that during the censorship there had been a mutiny in Cantac (Cuttack we suppose), which ended in a rebellion which it took four years to put down, but that from the moment the Marquis of Hastings removed the censorship, there was one continued scene of tranquillity reigning throughout India."—Did the Hon. Proprietor simply mean that the one thing followed the other, or that they stood in the relation of cause and effect?

The accounts from Arracan continue to give a melancholy picture of the state of the force in regard to health. It is stated that there are no less than 3,000 men in hospital. The following extract from the Madras Gazette contains something new from Rangoon. His Majesty of Ava appears to be very fastidious, and the family must have improved considerably in their sense of greatness since 1757, when their mighty ancestor, who conquered Pegue, condescended to accept from the East India Company's Envoy a few yards of red cloth, two blunderbusses,, and a few Bengal silk handkerchiefs, and made the *magnificent* return of eighteen oranges and two dozen heads of Indian corn.

"We have been favored with the perusal of letter from Rangoon under date the 20th May last, which mentions that His Golden-footed Majesty has intimated to Sir Archibald Campbell that he is ready to treat for Peace, provided the Treaty be between himself and His Majesty the King of England, but that he cannot think of treating with the Honorable the East India Company.—This is certainly somewhat wild, but we trust the Treaty when entered on will be within the wall of Amarapoora when in our possession."

[*Mad. Gaz. July* 30.

We have laid before our readers, in our present number, the preliminary discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of placing our colonies on a more liberal footing, in respect to commercial regulations. The speech of Mr. Huskisson is replete with liberal views and sound sense, and the system he supports is not founded on any wild and yet untried principles of political economy, but is deduced from experience and obvious analogies. The former principle of colonization had for its essence, the interdiction of all intercourse either to or from the colonies, except with the parent state. The change in the political state of Brazil, the Spanish provinces of South America, and St. Domingo, with which a free commercial intercourse with foreign nations is now established, has altered the relative condition of our own colonies, and has led to the necessity of mitigating the rigid system of commercial restriction which has hitherto existed. It has heretofore been the object of all states to make their colonies subservient to the interests of the mother country, a system which cramped their energies and impeded their prosperity, without adding to the strength or encreasing the power of the parent state. It is not probable that the United States of America would have risen to their present state of greatness and prosperity under the old system of colonial restriction, and the baneful effects of such selfish policy may be traced in the present condition of Ireland, which, though an integral part of the British Empire, was never treated till lately, as far as regarded commercial privileges, in any other light than that of a colony. When our colonies are allowed a freeer intercourse with other countries,—when they possess shipping of their own, and inhabitants attached to our Government from the protection it affords and the privileges they are allowed to enjoy—then they will become a real source of strength and power to the Empire. The scope that will be afforded to enterprize and the employment of capital,—the stimulus that will be given to industry,—together with the consequent feeling of possessing a nearer and more intimate connection with the parent state,—will, in our opinion, not only tend to encrease the prosperity of the colonies, and promote a lasting union, but will do much in time to exalt the character of the inhabitants, and advance general civilization. Should the measures, however, which are now about to be pursued have even, in one respect, a contrary tendency, and assist in hastening the period of separation of the colonies from the mother country, England will at least be able to indulge in the consolatory consciousness of having, by a wise and liberal policy, brought them to that state of maturity, in regard to power and knowledge, which, when they cease to be any longer British dependencies, will still continue their influence, and lead to the adoption of liberal institutions and an enlightened system of Government.

The weather has lately cleared up, after a rainy and very stormy period, the consequence of which has been that the evening assemblages at SCANDAL POINT have been more numerously attended, while the SAUVE QUI PEUTS on the Esplanade have been less frequent—we mean the picturesque scampering and galloping, which take place when an unexpected shower happens to disturb the OBEQUITATIONS (pardon the pedantry) of the Bombay equestrians, and obliges them to take shelter, with dripping cossacks and drooping collars, under the archways of the Church and Apollo Gates. We think it would be a good plan if permission could be obtained to erect by subscription, every monsoon, two or three temporary sheds near the road on the Esplanade. They would add greatly to the comfort of those who are fond of horse exercise, and would prevent the gates from being completely obstructed, as they frequently are, while the rain is falling.

It gives us much pleasure to state, that preparations are being made in the Green Room for the representation of the 1st Part of Henry the IV. on Friday the 26th Inst. and we trust that this early notice will secure to the house as full an audience as witnessed this magnificent pageant in 1822; when the united exertions of the managers and amateurs met with such distinguished success.

The number of managers has lately been encreased, and the concerns of the Theatre placed, we understand, in the hands of a committee (for the period of one year, as required by the Regulations) determined to study the comfort and gratification of the society and the interests of the Theatre, which must always be inseparable. The entrance to the dress boxes is in future to be reduced to 6 Rupees, but the reduction in the receipts consequent on this arrangement, will, it is hoped, be met with fuller houses, more frequent representations, and a greater attention to the economical expenditure of the funds.

(Continued in the Supplement)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

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Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that eff

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1825.

(Continued from the last page.)

We are sorry to announce the death of Sir David Ochterlony, which took place at Meerut on the 14th of last month, after 47 years of constant service in India. Sir David Ochterlony's talents were of the highest order, and universally acknowledged. He was equally distinguished as a statesman and a soldier, and we may safely say that the importance and value of the services he rendered to his Hon'ble employers, during his long, useful, and glorious career, were equal to those of any man who ever came to India. We beg to refer our readers to the just eulogy on the deceased, which we have republished from the last Gazette.

A very interesting occurrence took place at St. Thomas's Church on Sunday last, and such as probably was never before witnessed in any church of our Establishment. Many of our readers are aware that a primitive Syrian Church exists in Travancore, who were long accustomed to receive their Bishops from Antioch. The Syrian Metropolite Mar Athanasius, who has lately arrived in Bombay, and is proceeding on a mission to that church from the Patriarch, in the course of the last week waited on the Bishop of Calcutta, and on Sunday morning attended Divine Service at St. Thomas's. The Metropolite remaining after the sermon to receive the sacrament, the Lord Bishop conducted him within the rails of the altar, placed him in his own chair, and administered the communion to him, together with the English clergy and the Syrian priest in attendance. It was not a little gratifying to witness this friendly and brotherly union of the Head of our own church with the representative of one so venerable for its antiquity. The two Bishops left the church together, and embraced at the door.

A letter from Kaira mentions that a poor woman of the wagree caste, belonging to the village of Ullundra, had had four children at a birth—three males and one female. They were all living when the letter was written.

The notorious Probert has been condemned to death for horse-stealing.

We are indebted to the Calcutta John Bull for the subjoined extracts from the New Times, relative to the mutiny at Barrackpore:—

"The account of operations against the Burmese will be read with great interest, especially after the statement received yesterday of a mutiny among our native troops. The mutiny it now appears was confined wholly to the privates—not an Officer of any rank whatever taking part in it. Indeed it seems to have been a mere matter of personal feeling among the men, on account of some real or imaginary grievance to themselves alone. Of course there is no chance of its spreading further: for either there are no other Corps that ever had the same subject of complaint, or, if there are, the Government will instantly remove the cause by a more liberal grant of allowances. The moment of warfare with a fierce and persevering enemy is not the moment for suffering disgust to grow up in the minds of our own military.

"Partial discontent, however, is nothing new in our Indian Army. When the Marquis of HASTINGS first took upon himself the Government of India, he found many of the native troops dissatified at the diminutions, which the Authorites had felt themselves obliged to make in the military charges. "The paring knife," says the Noble Marquis, "was applied, with rather an undiscriminating hand, to many of the articles of the military establishment, which had till then been deemed indispensable towards a tranquil tenure of the country. Experience shewed that hazard had been incurred in a degree quite unapprehended. I therefore found Government convinced that perseverance in the experiment was too dangerous; and the re-adoption of those military provisions, which had been stricken off, would have taken place, even had not another consideration pressed its being done with the utmost speed. The disgust of our native troops was so loudly expressed in all quarters, that the causes of it were universally canvassed: and as such an extraordinary lessening of our military means was ascribed to uncontrolable necessity, the same inferences of our debility were drawn by all the surrounding States.

"In the present instance there is not only no token of debility in our Indian Finance, but it never was in so high and palmy a state. The estimated revenue of 1823 amounted to 22,213,623*l.* while, only five years before, it was only 18,375,820*l.*, shewing an increase in that short period of no less then 3,837,803*l.*; nor has the charge increased in proportion; for, after paying the whole interest of the Indian Debt, there is a clear surplus of above *Two Millions and a Quarter* Sterling.

"With this view of the means to meet a contest, and with the knowledge that his Majesty's Government at home are prepared to augment the number of the King's troops in our Asiatic possessions, we may believe that, with common judgment in the Administration of that part of the Empire, there is no reason to fear for its ultimate security."

"Ill-informed persons have represented, that some connection existed between the last mutiny at Barrackpore, and the defeat of a small detachment, consisting of a troop of horse artillery, under Capt. BLACK, and a few Sepoys, with Mr. THACKERAY, the Civil-Resident at Darwar, in the Dooab, about 100 miles inland from Goa. A simple inspection of the map will show, that the scene of this latter occurrence is at a distance of many degrees from Bengal. It probably arose our of one of these very common events, a resistance to the civil power, which happens in all countries recently subjected to our authority, as is the case with the territory to the south of Poonah. The Princes and Chiefs of such countries are like our ancient Barons, and they do not surrender their condition, and attend to every summons of a Magistrate, without occasional and sometimes violent struggles. This is in the nature of man, and cannot be otherwise; nor can we suppose that on some of these occasions the malcontent Chieftain or his followers may not display a valour which commands temporary success; but before the continued and combined operations of a Government organised like that of British India, these momentary and insulated disturbances must sink to nothing in point of ultimate effect."

The following extract is also from the New Times of the 18th March.

"The truth is that a liberal expenditure, if well directed, is in war, the truest economy. The truth of this axiom may be seen by comparing the war of the American revolution, with the war for the liberation of Europe. In the former instance, by a miserable system of niggardliness, we saw our Generals BURGOYNE and CORNWALLIS capitulate, and we lost the sebt part of our North American Empire. In the latter instance, by a liberal expenditure, we enabled the Duke of WELLINGTON to liberate first Spain, and afterwards Europe, and to enter Paris as a conqueror. The military plans of Lord HASTINGS were formed on a large, and, some may think, an extravagant scale; but they ended in enriching the Indian Treasury by extensive conquests. We hope that Lord AMHERST's plans have not been "curtailed of their fair proportion" by any injudicious reduction of expenditure below the demands of the occasion."

The following extracts from the Calcutta Government Gazette of the 18th July, shews that the report of the Siamese having joined the Bhurmese originated in mistake:—

"The erroneous pronunciation of a name by the native news-monger who furnished the information from Arracan, noticed in our last, gave rise to a curious mistake. Shaum and Siam, indeed, are not easily distinguishable from each other, when uttered by a Mug, and this accounts for the private report alluded to, about the Siamese having joined the Burmese. It is in fact a small body of the Shaumese, tributaries to the King of Ava, and inhabiting the northern provinces of the Burman Empire, who have been drawn to the Southward as auxiliaries. The are, however, understood to be quite contemptible in a military point of view. We received the communication at a late hour, otherwise we might have pointed out at the time the improbability of the Siamese having joined the Burmese, from the fact of four hundred bullocks being on their way with traffic from Siam to Arracan, a messenger having been previously sent to ascertain if trade could still be carried on during the present occupation of the province. This of itself was fatal to the report of the Siamese having confederated with the enemy."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 10TH AUGUST.

Never till the present moment have we ventured on our duties with so much reluctance, or with so perfect a conviction of inability to fulfil them.

When announcing events, which cast the gloom of sorrow over affection and friendship, or cause feelings of regret to those who can appreciate worth, and reward it with esteem, we are wholely deficient in that language, which can sooth while it informs, and ameliorate the sufferings it inflicts.

If we labour under such incapacity on those occassions, when sympathy is free and unshackled from the chilling influence of personal affliction, how much greater must be the embarrasment, when in the bitterness of mourning we are called on to proclaim the loss we have sustained, and pay a melancholy tribute to the memory of a departed friend.

We are therefore aware how much our readers will have to pardon, while we record the death of Sir David Ochterlony, which occurred at Meerut on the 14th of last month.

If the participation of sorrow can alleviate its sufferings, those who mourn his loss will have the consolation to know, it could not be more universal, wherever splendid talents can meet with admiration, or philanthrophy and benevolence claim affection or secure regard.

As a public character we are not aware of his parallel in the annals of British India. During a most active service of forty seven years, in the double capacity of statesman and soldier, his unremitted exertions and unerring judgement, contributed largely to the stability of government and prosperity of the country. As a General, his abilities and intrepidity towered above every danger; and difficulties which had sunk others in despair, were to him stimulations for fresh enterprise, and the development of a mind fertile in expedients and prompt in their aplication. While such military talents were adding to the British dominions and their means of security, his conciliating manners and paternal solicitude for the welfare of mankind, displayed the finer feeling of the heart. With him, no victory was complete, till he had converted a vanquished enemy to a friend, and inspired that confidence which his sterling integrity never failed to secure. As, by nature, he abhorred a breach of faith in the same degree as his judgment comdemned it in policy, he considered no advantages sufficient to justify a violation of that principle, which he viewed as the bond of society and the palladium of the state.

The energy and vigour of his comprehensive intellects had bid defiance to the ravaging hand of time and the enervating effects of climate, and as inactivity was wholely incompatible with his habits and disposition, death to him must have been preferable: which, as it prevented his anticipated retirement, perhaps, was fortunate; and with whatever severity of grief we may lament his loss, circumstances force us to acknowledge sentiments analogous to those expressed by Tacitus. *Tu vero felix Agricola non vitæ tantum claritate, sed etiam opportunitate mortis.*

Those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy the friendship of this truly excellent man, will know that we have been too concise for justice, and probably think our language too cold for regard, while those who knew him not, may suspect the sincerity of a public print: but let it be remembered, that to long established fame nothing can be added: and from adulation nothing can be obtained. Commendations of the living may often be suspected; but death relaxes these trammels on the language of affection, by removing its object far beyond the reach of lamentations, the praise of just admiration, or the voice of flattery.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. G. D. Clayhill, 40th Regt. M. N. I.
Major Evan Davies, 14th Regt.
Captain P. D. Ottey, 11th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon Chs. F. Owen.
Lieut. Rt. Lewis, 4th Dragoons.
Cadet Mayor.
Cadet Budden.
Cadet C. Geddes,
Cadet Jas. Pope.
DEPARTURE.—Captain and Major of Brigade. W. H. Fox, Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 6, Ship Asia, W. L. Pope, Commander, from Sidney, 10th June.
Do. 7th Ship Ganges, G. A. Mitford, Commander, from Liverpool, 2d April, and Mauritius 25th July.
Do. 11th Ship Recovery, H. C. Chapman Commander, from England 17th April.
Passengers per Recovery as per Extra Courier, of the 11th Instant.
DEPARTURE.—August 11th H. Co. Ship Vansittart, Captain W. H. C. Dalrymple, to China.
Passengers per Ship Vansittart,—Mr. L. Dent, Mr. Salter, Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Le Geyh.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 23d, Brig Cauder Bux, Capt. Edward Drieberg, from Colombo and Karrical 23d June.
27th, H. C. Ship Windsor, Captain Haviside, from Bombay 15th July.
Do. Ship East Indian, Captain P. Roy, from Rangoon 15th June.
28th, Ship Argyle, Captain J. Harding, from Rangoon 4th June, and Acheen 15th July.
Ship Helen, Capt. G. Langley, from Rangoon 23d June.
DEPARTURES.—July 19th, H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain E. Tincombe, for Trincomalie.
Do. Ship Madras, Captain R. N. Fayer, for Calcutta.
20th, H. M. Ship Larne, Captain John Kingcome, on a Cruize.
Do. Ship Glorioso, Captain J. Patterson, for Bombay.
Do. Ship Anne, Captain Worthington, for Covelong and Calcutta.
July 24th, Ship Hydrose, Captain M. J. De Reye, for Rangoon.
25th, H. M. Ship Liffey, Captain Thomas Coe, for Trincomalie.
27th, Brig Jessy, Captain F. Mouat, for the Northern Ports.
Do. Brig Dotterel, Captain J. Hill, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 14, Ship Eliza, J. Cole, from Penang 22d June.
Ditto Lord Suffield, from London 30th December and Madras 7th July.
July 18, Arab Ship Rohomany, Syed Ben Sultan, from Persian Gulph 27th April, Muscat, Bombay, and Madras 11th July.
Passengers per Eliza, from Bencoolen.—Mrs. Jones and Children; Miss H. Mitchell; Miss Rowe, Mr. Jones, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Williams and Family, Master Williams, Mr. Elliot, Monsieur Buccoatt, and Dr. Williams.
Per Lord Suffield.—T. J. B. Bowman, Esq. Deputy Agent of Transports
DEPARTURES.—July 17, Ship Palmira, John Lamb, for London.
July 18, Portugueze Brig Daurado, M. J. Carvalho, for Rio de Janeiro.
July 19, Ship Lord Amherst, Robert Lucas, for London.
Do. Ship Grenada, A. Anderson, for London.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Seroor, on the 18th July, by the Reverend Thomas Robinson, Sub Conducter Bigoe Charles Armstrong, to Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of Mr Thomas Griffiths. The ceremony was performed at her Father's house.
On the 10th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Carr, John Vibert Esq. H Co's. Civil Service, to Anna Holland, fourth daughter of the late John Forbes Esq. of Over Skibo, Sutherlandshire.
BIRTHS.—At Ahmedabad, on Sunday the 24th July, the Lady of W. A. Jones Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
At Mahidpoor, 25th July the Lady of Captain Dangerfield Assistant Opium agent Malwa, of a Daughter.
On Thursday the 11th Inst. The Lady of the Rev. David Young, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Surat, on the 24th ultimo, at the age of 57 years, Mariam, Daughter of the late Mr. Avietick Seth of Bengal, leaving a Sister and friends to deplore her irreparable loss.
At Seroor, on the 5th August, Helen Elizabeth daughter of Captain and Mrs. Sykes aged six months and seven days.
At Mazagon, on the 9th Instant, Master Joseph Maria de Quadros, aged 8 years and 1 months, youngest son of the late Rozario de Quadros Esq. leaving a disconsolate mother, four brothers, and a number of relations and friends to lament his loss.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on the 20th July, by the Reverend Mr. Malkin, Mr. J. Gibson, to Miss Ellen, second daughter of Mr. Francis Oliver Borel.
At Masulipatam on the 27th July, Mr. Sub Conductor J. Wallis, to Caroline Russell, Widow of the late Serjeant Major 1st Madras European Regiment.
BIRTH.—On Saturday, the 23d Instant, the Lady, of T. M. Lane, Esq. of a Son.
DEATH.—At Mangalore, on the 8th July, Mr. Henry Craig, Clerk in the Honzoor Cutchery of the Principal Collector of Kanara.
On the 19th July, Mary, the only Daughter of Mr. R. Starr, aged 1 year and 7 months.
Died at Bangalore, on the 23d July 1825 Govindoo Naick a respectable Native, who during a long life has been employed in various public Offices, and during the last 15 years in confidential situations in the Military Pay Office in the Mysoor Division and at Goa.
On Sunday the 24th July, Master William Henry Brandamore, aged 3 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Lucknow, on the 7th July, at the house of her Grandfather, Robert Home, Esq., Lieutenant F. W. Birch, of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, to Jean, only Daughter of the late John Walker Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.
At Calcutta, on the 14th July, at the Cathedral, George Dawson, Esq. Royal Navy, to Marianne, relict of the late Captain Kinsey.
At Calcutta, on the 16th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Captain J. R. Stock, of the 6th Extra Regiment N. I. to Miss Susan Chilcott.
At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th July at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the most Reverend Fre Manuel de Santa Thereza, Vicar and Commissary, and also at the Cathedral of St. John, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. Joakim Dos Santos, to Miss Ann, second Daughter of the late Thomas Andrew, Esq.
BIRTHS.—At Colombo, on the 19th June, the Lady of the Honorable J. W. Carrington, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th June, the Lady of Mr. Jonas Vaughan, of a Son.
At Dinapore, on the 8th July, the Lady of Captain R. S. Phillips, 67th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 13th July, Mrs. M. A. Paul, of a Son and Heir.
At Calcutta, on the 16th July, Mrs. Crichton, Durrumtollah, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th July, Mrs. John Wood, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th July, the Lady of F. P. Strong, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—In April last, on board the H. C. S. Rose, on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, John Shakespear, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Kandy, on the 17th June, Captain Robert Preston Campbell, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

At Arracan, on the 25th June, of the fever which is prevailing in that quarter, and at the premature age of 21 years, 3 months and 3 days Mr. Francis Disseht

At Futtyghur, on the 29th June, after a lingering illness, Mr. Joseph Grimaut, late of Dypoor Factory, aged 44 years.

At Benares, on the 10th July, Lieutenant Colonel L. H. O'Brien, of the Bengal Cavalry.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 4th July, Mrs. Elizabeth Fenwick, aged 59 years.

At Calcutta Jail, on the 14th July, Mr. Thomas Shouldham, aged 46 years, 1 month and 26 days.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Lieutenant Samuel Twemlow, of the 68th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 23 years and 3 months.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 15th July. Mrs. Catherina Gomaa, aged 55 years.

At Moisgunge, on the 15th July, the Infant Son of Lieutenant and Adjutant Holmes, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 15 months.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th July, of a paralytic stroke, Elias Minos, Esq. an old and highly respectable Armenian Gentleman.

At Calcutta, on the 19th July, Mrs. Elizabeth D'Souza, Wife of Mr. Andrew D'Souza.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, John Dick, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 28 years.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—On the 30th of March, at Walmer, Kent, after a long and painful illness, Captain Henry Baker R. N. The Seventh son of the late John Baker Esq. of that County.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 29, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 30 per Cent. Prem.

Old 5 " " 1 at 5 " "
New 5 " " 2 " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1—9 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 108 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

The past week has not been productive of any thing in the shape of news, and we therefore continue our extracts from the latest papers.

[*Mad. Cour. July* 26.

The H. C. Ship Windsor, Capt. Heviside, arrived in the Roads yesterday from Bombay, having sailed the 15th Instant.

PASSENGERS---Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Captain Holroyd, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Strong, Ensign Stevens, Ensign Story, Mr. Deviott, Mr. Hodson, and 6 Convicts.

The Ship East Indian, Captain Roy, from Rangoon the 15th ultimo, arrived yesterday Afternoon.

PASSENGERS.---Captain Kyd, Captain Maur, Lieutenant Belet, M'Bean, Welt, Dare and Kenny.

The Brig Jessy sailed yesterday for the Northern Ports.

It appears by the last accounts from England that the Steam Vessel was ready---but we have been informed by a Gentleman lately arrived, that he understood they were waiting for Passengers, only a very limited number having engaged to proceed by her at the time he sailed. The Woodford, Captain Chapman, is advertised to sail for Madras and Calcutta in all April, & accounts we have received state that the William Miles, Captain Beadle, would leave England for this place very early in May.

The H. C.'s Ships are expected to sail for Penang and China about Tuesday next.

[*Govt. Gazt. July* 28.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	22d July, 1825.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Premium	27	0	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	26	0	Premium.
Discount	2	12	5 Per Cent Loan 1822-23	3	12	Discount
Ditto	2	8	4 Per Cent Loan 1824-25	3	8	Ditto

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

On London 6 Months' sight 2s. 2d. *a* 2s. 1d. per Sa. Rs.
Madras 30 Days Ditto 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
Bombay Ditto Ditto 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 B'y. Rs.
Bank Shares, Premium 5000 to 4700 per Cent.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 30TH JUNE, 1825.

Mr. C. G. Udny, an Assistant in the Office of the Register to the Courts of Suddur Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. Henry Piddock, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the District of Moradabad.

Mr. F. H. Robinson, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the District of Barreilly.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th July, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Coote, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, has permission to repair to the Presidency on sick certificate, and to be absent on that account for two months from the 29th ultimo. On or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and he certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to proceed to sea.

The leaves of absence granted by Brigadier-General Morrison, Commanding South East Division of the Army, for five weeks each, from the date of embarkation, to Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Kelly, 54th, and to Doctor Stark, of the 44th Regiments, to proceed to Calcutta respectively, on medical certificate, are confirmed.

The following Regimental Orders by Major Carter, Commanding His Majesty 44th Regiment, are confirmed as temporary arrangements:

Dated Arracan, 25th May 1825, appointing Ensign Usher to act as Quarter Master during the absence of Quarter Master Halahan.

Dated 9th June 1825, appointing Lieutenant Paton to act as Quarter Master, vice Ensign Usher, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned:

16th Lancers—Captain Greville, from 25th July to 24th August 1825, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

38th Regiment—Lieut. Young, from 10th July to 10th August, to visit the Presidency on very urgent private affairs.

44th Regiment—Ensign Usher, from 15th July to 12th September, in extension, on medical certificate.

87th Regiment—Lieutenant Smyth, from date of embarkation for 2 years, to Europe, on most urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 13th July 1825.

The Detachments belonging to His Majesty's 44th and 54th Regiments, recently arrived from Madras, are to be held in readiness to embark for Arracan.

The officers named in the Margin,* already under orders for the above destination, will do duty with the Detachment of the 44th now in Fort William, under the charge of the Brigade Major to the King's Troops, and will proceed with it to join their corps.

The Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces will be pleased to take the necessary steps to provide a passage for the officers and Detachments above referred to, and Major Bristow will furnish that officer with a return of the same immediately.

The Depot of the 47th Regiment, together with the women and children belonging to that corps, are, with the sanction of Government, to be held in readiness to proceed to Berhampore by water, as soon as tonnage for their conveyance can with convenience be reported ready, for which the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division, will make the necessary requisition by indent.

An Assistant Surgeon from the 87th Regiment is to be directed to proceed in medical charge of the Depot during its progress to Berhampore, and upon the termination of that duty he is to rejoin his corps in Fort William without delay.

Major-General Dalzell will be pleased to issue all necessary orders relative to the embarkation of the Depot at the proper time.

Doctor Mouat, of H. M. 18th Light Infantry, will be pleased to repair to Calcutta without loss of time for the purpose of rejoining his Regiment, and that officer will, on receipt of these orders at Berhampore, deliver over the medical charge of the whole of the several Depots at that station to Surgeon White, of His Majesty's 31st Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 13th July 1825.

With the sanction of Government, the detachment of invalids, &c. about to proceed to England in the Ship Palmira, under the command of Ensign Smyth, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, are to be embarked at day-light on the morning of the 18th instant, at Baloo Ghaut, on craft, which will be provided for their conveyance to Diamond Harbour to the above ship.

The Brigade Major to the King's Troops will, at the proper time, make over the necessary documents respecting the accounts, &c. &c. of the men to Ensign Smyth, and that officer will, upon his embarkation, forward the prescribed reports to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

Surgeon Trigge, of His Majesty's 6th Foot, late doing duty with the 38th Regiment, having arrived from Rangoon, that officer will hold himself in readiness to embark for Bombay by an early opportunity, in view to joining his corps.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

We remain without any intelligence from Rangoon, nor have we learnt the state of the troops at Arracan, farther than that sickness to a very great extent prevailed among them; several battalions, it is said, being nearly all unfit for duty. We look with no little anxiety for arrivals from the Eastward.

[*John Bull, July* 21.

We understand that the GOVERNOR GENERAL was at Santipore, Nuddea, on Tuesday, on his return to Barrackpore. His Lordship, we are happy to say, had perfectly recovered from his late indisposition.

[*Govt. Gazt. July* 21.

From Keitah we have heard that it was reported a large body of troops had collected round Pulherrah, the seat of an independent Chief, about thirty koss from Keitah. It was said, but we do not vouch for the accuracy of the rumour, that SCINDEAH encouraged the Palharrah Chief to make a stout defence; nay, more, promised him assistance at a proper season. In the meantime (so the report went) he offered to supply him with money.

[*India Gaz. July* 21.

By Letters from Arracan we hear that the sickly state of the troops still prevails; and that a great proportion of the force is unfit for active duty. It seems they are exposed at one time to excessive deluges of rain attended with a sudden and extensive fall in the temperature of the atmosphere, and followed by intense heat, and a scorching sun. No communications had been received from Prome *viâ* Aeing at the date of our latest letters, but several had been sent off from Arracan, by the Dawk now established, and a return to them might soon be expected. Rumour, ever busy, had circulated at Arracan that Sir Archibald Campbell had pushed two thousand men as far up the Erawaddy as Shembewengheum—about 150 miles above Prome. The rumour did not obtain credit at Arracan.

[*John Bull, July* 22.

We regret to state that very bad news has been received from Arracan. We are informed that no less than 3000 men of the division are in hospital. We publish an extract of one letter with which we have been kindly favoured.

[*Ben. Hur. July* 22.

Letters from Arracan, we are sorry to say, state that the sickness there has been on the increase. Several sick officers and privates have arrived here; and a vessel, it is said, with 400 sick had been twice put back, unable to get out of the Arracan River.

[*John Bull, July* 23.

Penang.

Prince of Wales Island Gazette, May 25, 1825.—On Friday afternoon the 20th Instant, the *Swift*, Schooner, from Galle the 8th May, entered the harbour. We learn by this opportunity, that the *Palmyra*, Capt. Lamb, had arrived at Columbo, and brings intelligence from England of so late a date as the 8th January.

On Monday afternoon, the Brig *Mahomed Bux*, J. Morris, from Bombay the 17th April and Teluksemoy the 20th May, entered the harbour. We have not obtained any intelligence by this arrival.

The Brig *Resource* will quit the harbour for Malacca and Eastward to day. This vessel has landed a considerable part of her cargo at this port.

We mentioned in our last, that the Brig *Mahomed Bux*, put back from stress of weather, we have since understood that after leaving Acheen, not being able to steer due West, for the direction of the wind, she put back, and completely losing her way, she sent a boat on board a ship which hove in sight, (the *Aguilar*) requesting to know where she was, and that she might be allowed to follow the ship wherever she was going. Capt. Watson assented, hoisted a light at night, and brought her into Penang. So little idea have the natives of navigation, that it really is wonderful how they ever perform the trip to and from the Coromandel Coast.

Province Wellesley.—We have seldom taken notice in our Columns of the great improvements going forward in Province Wellesley, but we congratulate our readers and the community in general, on the benefit likely to accrue from the liberality of Government and the active exertions of the Superintendent. We understand that the whole face of that formerly uninteresting and indeed almost unknown District, is entirely changed; that whole tracts of jungle are converted into fertile Paddy fields—that with great labour and persevering exertions, roads have been cut along the ridges, which run parallel to the sea, at intervals, to a great distance inland, which have been connected by others, formed with much difficulty, through the low marshy ground, so favorable for the growth of Paddy. The number of inhabitants, from the disturbances at Kedda, has amazingly increased, and all seem happy and contented under their mild and equitable Government. There is no doubt, that in the course of a few years we shall be relieved, by the cultivations of Province Wellesley, from our present dependence on Bengal and the countries that surround us, for our supplies of rice, &c. and that we shall obtain that indispensable article at a much cheaper rate.

[*Beng. Hurk. July* 21.

English News.

THE ARMY.

The 45th Regiment, being ordered on the India Establishment, has received additional Officers.

Several Engineer Officers are ordered to India.

It is now rumoured that instead of additional Companies, Government have determined to have Second Battalions.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 1, 1825.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Sir Henry John Seton, Bart. to be Captain, by purchase, vice Matthews, who retires Cornet Charles Hay Seton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Seton: J. Wallace King, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Seton.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—To be Captains, without purchase—Lieutenant Francis Dermot Daly, vice Sale, deceased; Captain John Eliott, from half-pay of the 21st Light Dragoons, vice Barlow, deceased.

To be Lieutenant—Cornet John Somerset Smith, vice Daly.

To be Cornet, by purchase—Edward Harvey, Gent. vice Smith.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Cornet—Serjeant-Major John Harrison, vice Dixon, appointed Quartermaster.

To be Quartermaster—Cornet and Adjutant James Dixon, vice Allan deceased.

8th Ditto—Lieutenant James Thomas Lord Bradenell, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, repaying the difference, vice Parlby, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

10th Ditto—Lieutenant Lord James Fitzroy, from half-pay of the 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles John Brandling, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Stephens Lyne, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Beaumont, who retires.

11th Ditto—Lieutenant Charles Wetherall to be Captain, by purchase, vice Durie, who retires; Cornet Arthur Ahmuty to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wetherall; Gentleman Cadet Frederick Darley George, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Ahmuty.

12th Ditto—Lieutenant William Parlby, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Weight, who retires on half-pay of the 8th Light Dragoons, receiving the difference.

14th Ditto—Captain John Methold, from the 75th Foot, to be Captain, vice St. Leger, who exchanges.

1st or Grendier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant John Julius William Angerstein to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Vernon, promoted; George Augustus Frederick Houstoun Gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Angerstein.

6th Regiment of Foot—John Atholl Bannartyne Murray M'Gregor, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Foley, promoted.

9th Ditto—Captain George Pinckney, from half-pay of the York Chasseurs, to be Captain, vice Cortlandt George M'Gregor Skinner, who exchanges.

13th Ditto—Ensign William Medows Brownrigg to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Howard, killed in action; Charles Savage, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Brownrigg.

30th Ditto—Lieutenant M. Schooff, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Deane, who exchanges.

37th Ditto—Captain George Brown, from half-pay of the 54th Foot, to be Captain, vice Joseph Perry, who exchanges.

38th Ditto—To be Lieutenants, without purchase—Ensign John Campbell, vice Michell, died of his wounds; Ensign Fred. Tudor.

To be Ensign—Edward Evans, Gent. vice Campbell.

42d Ditto—Lieutenant Andrew Simon Fraser, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieut. vice Fitzerald, whose appointment has not taken place.

54th Ditto—Ensign Frederick Considine to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Claus, deceased.

67th Ditto—Lieutenant Charles Deane, from the 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Schooff, who exchanges.

75th Ditto—Captain John Samuel St. Leger, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Methold, who exchanges.

99th Ditto—Lieutenant Henry Richards to be Captain, without purchase, vice Crooke, promoted in the Royal African Colonial Corps; Ensign Mathew Patison to be Lieutenant, vice Richards; George Darby Griffiths, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Patison.

Royal African Colonial Coaps—Captain Thomas Murray Crooke, from the 99th Foot, to be Major without purchase, vice Hollis, whose promotion has not taken place; Lieut. Thomas Dowling, from half-pay of the 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Geo. Lay, who exchanges.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Henry Vernon, from the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase, vice Lieutenant-Colonel George Desbrisay, who retires.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Staff-Surgeon John Rice, from the half-pay, to be Surgeon to the Forces.

To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces—Surgeon John Benjamin Waterson, from half-pay of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Hospital-Assistant M'Christie, superseded; Assistant-Surgeon Henry Hart, M. D. from half-pay 22d Light Dragoons, vice Hospital-Assistant Evers, promoted in the 14th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Robert Charles Horne, from half-pay of the Glengarry Fencibles, vice Hospital Assistant Cuming, promoted in the 67th Foot; Staff Assistant Surgeon Thomas Howell, from half-pay, vice Brinsby Nicholson, who exchanges.

To be Hospital Assistant—James Alexander Orr, Gent. vice Thornton, resigned.

MEMORANDA.

The under-mentioned appointments as stated in the Gazette of the 12th inst. have not taken place:

* Captain Jacob, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Langmead, Lieutenant DeWind.

25th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Swyny to be Captain; Ensign Thomas Lingard to be Lieutenant: George Darby Griffiths Gent. to be Ensign; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John Perkins has resigned his commission.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 26th ultimo.

38th Foot—For Robert Deane, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Campbell, read Robert Deane, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Tudor.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 2, 1825.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K. C. B. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Desbrisay, retired; Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Rogers to be Major, vice Dickson; Second Captain William Miller to be Captain, vce Rogers.

Commission in the Carmarthen Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Carmarthen.

James Thomas, Gent. to be First Lieutenant, vice Davies promoted.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MARCH 21.

COLONIAL TRADE.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved the order of the Day for the House going into a Committee on the Colonial Trade of our West India Islands and America.

The Speaker having left the chair,

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that although the Resolutions with which he should conclude what he had to offer to the consideration of the Committee would be in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Speech from the Throne, and with the disposition which he had reason to believe existed in the House respecting the repeal of those restrictions which affected foreign commerce, still he must request the indulgence of the Committee, as he should find it necessary to trespass at some length on their attention. When they reflected on the great variety of interests which might be, or at least might consider themselves to be, affected by any change of system, the prejudices that might have arisen from the long continuance of a different practice, founded on different principles, he trusted the Committee would forgive him if he went more at large into his statements than he might otherwise, perhaps, have thought necessary. If those alterations which he should feel his duty to submit to the consideration of the Committee were at variance with their antecedent policy in reference to the Colonies, he would not, on that account, have it understood, that he proposed alterations from a conviction, that the former principles, by which their colonial policy had been regulated, were necessarily erroneous, or were not the time proper, under the then existing circumstances. He would propose these alterations, because the circumstances of the world had materially changed, and it became them to look at the present state of the world in reference to the changes it would be wise to adopt. It was in this respect only he wished to have any alteration he should propose considered as an innovation. He was very far, as his public conduct had proved, from being friendly to change, unless where it was called for by new circumstances. Every day taught him that in a country like this, where great and important interests were at stake, they should well weigh all the circumstances that bore upon the subject before they proposed any alterations in long-existing institutions. It was his original intention to have classed what he should offer to the Committee under three different heads:—In the first place, to submit to them the necessity there existed of revising their colonial policy, with a view to some alteration more in accordance with the changes that had taken place, and with the present state of the world; secondly to bring under their consideration the expediency of looking into the present duties affecting foreign commerce, which in many instances, as they regarded foreign manufactures, operated as a prohibition; and thirdly, to see whether further relief might not be extended to the shipping interest. However, when he came to look at the great magnitude and importance of these various subjects, and when he considered the late hour of the night, he felt himself called upon in duty to the Committee and to himself to postpone what he had to offer upon the second and third question to some future occasion, and to confine himself now to their colonial policy. This in many respects might be considered as the most important. The ancient system that prevailed in all States, and the principle on which they acted was, to interdict all commerce either to or from the Colonies, except with the Parent State. This was considered as the very essence of the colonization. Spain, which at one time possessed the most extensive colonies of any Power, acted upon the principle with more perseverance and determination than most other nations; others, however, were not less rigid or zealous in the principle. So universally had it been received, that it formed part of that Code, which took the name of international law; and in the prize Courts, during the seven year's war, it was decided, that no neutral could be allowed to convey the produce of the Colonies to the Mother Country. This the Committee must see was a most rigid system. But had no changes taken place since in the state of the world? What was now the situation of Brazil, once the most wealthy and most extensive colony belonging to Portugal? Let the Committee consider what changes had taken place, as regarded the intercourse of other nations, since the Royal Family had emigrated there. What was the state of St. Domingo, of those Provinces of South America, which had formed themselves into independent States, and even of those parts of it which still retained their allegiance to the Mother Country. With all these countries the intercourse was now free, the commerce of no nation was excluded from them. This alteration, if they considered how it must affect their own Colonies, called upon them to reflect whether or not it would be wise to effect some change in their own system. It was in consequence of the separation of these Colonies from the parent State that they were enabled to participate in the trade. In common justice then, on the principle of fair reciprocity, were we not bound to allow of some mitigation of those rigid principles that had hitherto governed our conduct? He would put it to the Committee whether the change had not been found beneficial to the French, the Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies themselves, and if so, whether it was not likely, in the event of a change of system, that a similar benefit would not be extended to our own Colonies? Could they advantageously continue their monopoly, opposed to freedom of trade in other countries, and if so, should they not consider whether it might not weaken the attachment of these countries, and thus do material injury to commerce? He begged of the Committee to consider the great revolution which had been going on for the last fifty years throughout the whole of America, and which now extended itself from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Cape Horn, and to look at the rapidity with which the commerce of that vast Continent had advanced. These were points which it became them well to weigh. If, hitherto, it had been the policy of all States to make their colonial dependencies subservient to the interests of the Mother Country, there was no nation that had more forcibly illustrated the principle, both as regarded the policy of its preservation, or relaxation, than Great Britain. He would first take the case of Ireland. Every one was aware, that, up to the year 1780, Ireland had been treated, in all respects, like a colony. Without examining into any other sources of her poverty and misery, he might at least assert, that, until the year 1780, she was, in all things regarding her commerce, navigation, manufactures, internal industry, and dispositions of her productions, held upon the same footing as a colony. In the year 1788, certain propositions were brought forward in the British House of Commons, with the view to work some relaxation in the regulations concerning the trade to the West India Islands. It was proposed that she might import her own sugars from the West Indies, and export her own glass. It was urged in objection that Ireland had already received sufficient boons from Great Britain, and that to grant her any more would be ruinous to the commerce of the country. Now in what did these boons consist? During the earlier part of the American war we had allowed Ireland to export to the colonies her butter and beef. There was another boon worth mentioning to the House. As Ireland had at that time a separate army, which army was paid by herself, and was at that very period fighting our battles in America, we passed a law, permitting Ireland to clothe, with their own manufactures, such portion of her own army as were paid by herself. (Hear.) These were the boons which had been granted up to that time, but the propositions went much further. How were they met? All classes in the country, the ship-owners, merchants, manufacturers, and traders, united in petitioning the House to an extent nearly unparalleled. The propositions were ultimately thrown out. Having taken the trouble to examine some of those petitions, he would read a few passages from them, in order that the House might learn the extent of the alarm which then prevailed, and the fallacy of the predictions which were made. In the petitions from Glasgow, it was prayed "that no present and that no future advantages might be granted to Ireland, which could in the slightest degree be of disadvantage to Great Britain." In this sentiment he fully agreed, but the petitioners went on to say, "that Glasgow had an hereditary right to the sugar trade." The petition from Manchester went a little further, and treated it as a question of nothing less than loyalty and allegiance. The petition from Liverpool declared that if the measure should be agreed to, the consequence must be soon to reduce the town and port of Liverpool to its original insignificance. It was not surprising that with such a clamour it was found impossible to sustain the modified proposition. In 1779 the limited proposition of allowing Ireland to export directly from the colonies as much sugar as she wanted for her own consumption was negatived; but by the end of that year the progress of events in America, and the alarming state of Ireland, led to different results. The difficulties of this country continued until, in 1782, that Act was repealed, which gave them the power of legislating for Ireland. He would not trouble the Committee by going into a review of the whole of that system that had since been pursued, for the purpose of relaxing the laws affecting the trade and commerce of Ireland. We had seen the effect of the restrictions in the country to which he alluded. We saw the useful consequence of granting a free corn trade. We were aware of the benefits derived from the system. We continued our repeal from time to time; and two years since we removed the last of these unjust and impolitic restrictions, known by the name of Union Duties, which were imposed upon the trade between the countries, and which impeded the prosperity of both. He would not enter into this part of his subject at any length; he would shortly state that the system of relaxation to which he had adverted was retarded for many years by violence and faction, by prejudice and ignorance. He would now take the liberty of putting a question to any person, even the most prejudiced and ignorant upon such subjects, and ask, if any of those evils which were apprehended, if any of those misfortunes which were anticipated, had befallen our trade, our shipping, or our commerce. He would rather appeal to all, and ask if it were not the fact, that the benefit conferred upon Ireland by the participation in a free trade, was not also the source of additional benefit to this country? He would ask, if the prosperity conferred by a free trade upon one country were not the prosperity of both? He would ask the intelligent and enlightened inhabitants of Liverpool, whom he was at once proud and happy to call his constituents, to look back and say, if those consequences, of which they had such a fear, and which had agitated the past generations, were the result of the present laws respecting Ireland? He would rather say, these regulations had effected a rapid growth of prosperity. The port of Liverpool had, for the last 30 years, enjoyed a more direct trade and intercourse with Ireland than any other; and, in the dawn of those measures to which he alluded, its inhabitants saw nothing but entire annihilation to their prosperity and commerce. He was afraid of trespassing too long upon the attention of the House. He would merely state, that to the great disadvantage of Ireland, the benefits arising from this system of mutual intercourse were much retarded by the unfortunate occurrences of the last twenty-five years; by the civil disturbances in which property was destroyed, and by the protracted war in which we were engaged, which compelled us to have recourse to that country for pecuniary aid, far beyond her natural means of supply. These circumstances retarded the changes in our commercial system, which tended as much to the benefit of England as of Ireland, by removing the results of unfortunate restrictions, productive of no real advantage to this country, and keeping Ireland in a state of privation and misery. Turning from Ireland to the case of our North American Provinces as they existed some fifty years ago, he would not dwell on the painful topic of that war, which excited none of those ideas of greatness and of glory which generally associated themselves with the recollection of our wars; but he would ask the Committee whether, when they regarded the separation as one of a commercial sort, the interest of our commerce and navigation had not been most essentially benefited? (Hear.) It was worth the while of the Committee to enquire whether similar advantages might not be derived from those Colonies still in our possession, without resorting to a political separation. This was an important consideration. When we looked to the present condition of the United States, and at the other new States springing up in South America, it must be evident that great changes had been made, and were now making, in our commercial relations. He hoped that he should not be accused of any unfriendly feeling towards the United States, when he said that it was our duty to make every possible exertion to increase and strengthen our commercial relations in every feasible way. Looking to the experience of the past, he drew one certain conclusion, which was, that a system of monopoly and exclusion tended greatly to impede and cramp the prosperity of the colonies; and from this great principle he derived another, that such a system must be equally prejudicial to the Parent State.—Whatever promoted the prosperity of the Colonies, must promote that of the Mother Country. Would not their political resources be ours? Would not their commercial marine be ours? Would not their population be our power and our strength? If, by such propositions as he should have the honour of proposing, they made such arrangements as would give the advantages of a free trade to our province, they would be at once conferring political benefits, and drawing from them an accession of strength, and would, by the ties of common interest, retain them in their attachment to the British Crown. Changes had taken place, and must still continue to take place in the various parts of the New and Old World. These changes must, in his opinion, be immense. In consequence of the present relative connexion between the New and the Old, more especially in consequence of the facilities possessed by the United States of America of trading with the Southern portion of the region, it would be his object that the interests of Great Britain should be supported. He would not be supposed to be actuated by any desire of jealous interference with the interests of other countries, but when the commercial regulations of the United States were open and unrestricted, he thought it could be carefully considered, in the fair and honourable course of rivalry and competition, how the interests of Great Britain should be best supported against those of other countries. From the general observations with which he had taken the liberty of troubling the House, he came to this as a fair and legitimate conclusion, that the parent State, which other than with regard to its own internal manufactures, or the product of its Colonies, imposed a system of exclusion and monopoly, impeded and cramped the prosperity both of its manufactures and its Colonies; and it was perfectly unnecessary for him to inform the intelligent persons whom he saw around him that such a system must operate to the prejudice of the Parent Country; that must of necessity be benefitted and served, in proportion as it contributed to the advantage and welfare of its Colonies. It would be presumed be now evident to the House, both upon general principles deduced from general observation, and from particular reflection with regard to private interest, that a relaxation of our Colonial policy from that system of exclusion and monopoly, which reigned so long, should take place. He, for his part, was ready to admit, he felt disposed to carry the doctrine no farther. The House was aware that by Acts passed in the third and fourth years of his present Majesty, permission was given to the inhabitants of the United States to hold intercourse with our American possessions. To this intercourse, there were, however, certain limits imposed by one of these acts. It should be direct, and it was confined to certain articles, which were specified; a direct intercourse was allowed between the Colonies and any port in Europe by means of British ships. Permission was also given to have the produce of these Colonies conveyed in the shipping of those countries from which this produce was brought. This was in fact a complete concession to have the produce of our Colonies conveyed in American vessels, as none of the Colonies possessed shipping. The means of carrying the produce was in the hands of the Americans alone. It was, he thought, naturally expected that this advantage, or rather privilege conferred upon the United State's shipping, would be considered as an indulgence not granted to any other country, as they could not claim it of right, and as they offered nothing in return. But how was the British Government surprised when the United States passed a law which made British ships, coming from the Colonies into their port, liable to duties in the same way with foreign ships, until the ships of the United States should be admitted with their own productions into the Colonies, just as if they were the productions of our Colonies, or of Great Britain herself. This was a pretension which no maritime or commercial power ever before claimed or conceded. The demand was, in effect, that the staple of the Mother Country should not be better protected in the Colonies of that country than the staple of any other. He wished to know what the conduct of the United States would be, if this country, great and powerful as it is, had required the introduction of the sugar and rums of the Island of Jamaica into the Port of New York, in preference to the sugar and rums of Louisiana, or any of the Southern States. Would not the Americans think such a proposition on our side preposterous? And yet theirs is not very different, when they speak of the exclusion of our shipping from their Ports. When intelligence of this enactment reached this country, one of two courses remained for the Ministers to adopt. They may either, by the power lodged by the Act in the Crown, forbid the intercourse altogether, or protect our commerce by a similar duty to that imposed by the Americans. This would be a matter of extreme inconvenience, and would deprive our Colonists in the West Indies of all the benefits intended for them by the regulation. They did not put on those duties, as they had in contemplation to submit the present alteration in the system. It was now the intention of Government to put all other countries on the same footing with the United States, and if this latter Power was dissatisfied, why, the colonies must endeavour to do without its intercourse. Should such be the case, he should lament it greatly, but it was probable that the United States had adopted her course, because, she thought the colonies could not do without her trade. Looking to the state of commerce and navigation, Great Britain was not justified in withholding from other countries the advantages we had conceded to America. Had the people of this country a greater right to feel a jealousy of the shipping of Denmark, of the Swedes, or of Hamburgh, than of the Americans? They certainly had not. If we looked to those interests which we were bound to cherish, and to that power which we were bound to retain, we should wish to act on principles of liberality and justice to all, and communicate the privilege as readily to the Continental Powers of Europe as to America. He thought that we should go even somewhat further. In his judgment the trade between those Powers and the Colonies ought (with some modifications and prohibitions) to be placed on the same footing as the trade with Jersey and Guernsey, or Ireland. He would only prohibit fire-arms, instruments of war, and staple productions of those Colonies---sugar and rum. He would confine the prohibition to the sugar and rum Colonies. We should permit a free intercourse to every friendly nation, subject to the same regulations as the trade with other parts of Great Britain; that is the ship and cargo to belong to those nations. The result would then be, that we should retain the commerce between Colony and Colony, the direct and circuitous trade between the Colonies and this country, and the coasting trade. We should give every facility to the free intercourse between those Colonies and the rest of the world. To effect this it would be necessary to enlarge the list of articles which the Colonies were allowed to receive from other countries, and we must impose on these articles a moderate port duty. At present there was on some foe

these articles a duty of seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*. He proposed to change this duty to a different scale. He would extend this duty---he would raise it perhaps as high as 15 or 20. With regard to these duties, application should be made to the Government of the Colonies. The country could only make the regulations---could do no more. The Colonies were to adopt these regulations, and their revenues were to arise from these duties. Under this plan the colonists would feel no jealousies; they would be under no apprehensions of having their privileges trenched upon. There was another measure which, he thought, would also operate to the benefit of the Colonies, and he hoped he would meet the indulgence of the House whilst he made a short statement on the subject. He would, in certain ports appointed for the purpose, establish depots on a warehousing system, in which he would allow goods from all parts of the world to be placed, free of duty, from which they may be re-exported. This system would be most useful at the present juncture, as the people of Spanish America had many wants, and required to be frequently supplied. The market was often glutted by a sudden supply. It was necessary, therefore, for the benefit of trade that the warehousing system should be introduced. This system had been of great utility to the commerce of the United States, which had adopted it at New Orleans—He did not mention this with any particular object: he merely spoke of it as being most convenient to the Gulf of Mexico. From the general nature and cause of their prosperity, he thought the sugar Colonies would be least disposed to these regulations. He knew the British Colonists of North America had a direct intercourse with the sugar colonies. They thought they had a better chance of providing themselves at a cheaper rate, and also a better prospect of getting rid of their surplus more to their advantage. But he trusted, that under this system the sugar colonies would experience a rapid improvement—that a new species of industry would be introduced which would not be confined to sugar—that a new race of inhabitants would spring up amongst them whose ingenuity and experience would be devoted to other pursuits—that they would in the course of time attend more closely to agriculture—that, from the nature of their situation and climate, when they were liberated from their present restrictions, they would not cultivate the growth of sugar alone; they would introduce silk, indigo, &c. and from this increase of their capital and industry they would speedily find the way of more completely colonizing these islands. If these were the case, he would not be wanting, on a future occasion, in recommend- [illegible] these articles, except sugar. If such were to be the case, the population would be improved by the addition of a greater number of Whites, who would no longer repair to these islands for the mere purpose of being the overseers and superintendents of sugar. That alone would be doing much for the interest and prosperity of Colonies. It was impossible for him to say when these advantages would take place. But that uncertainty was no reason why they would not take place sooner or later. No one could have predicted in 1813, when the monopoly of the East India trade was broken up, how soon Great Britain would derive any benefits from the relaxation. And yet both Great Britain and the East Indies had derived, and would continue to derive, the most important advantages from that measure. Whatever gave a free scope to the employment of capital, enterprise, and industry, must contribute to the prosperity of the countries where such free scope was afforded, as well as to that of other countries. This was evident in the cases of Ireland, the West Indies, the East Indies, and the United States. An open trade with a thriving country was far better than a strict monopoly, under the idea of making such monopoly exclusively beneficial to the mother country. The wants of mankind increase with the means of gratifying them, and there were no means equal to the introduction of a liberal system of trade. If these principles were true in the case of the West India Colonies, which were merely sugar gardens, how much more true must they be in the case of the Canadas? There the whole population was free—their industry and prosperity was entirely their own—their situation was more favourable than that of the West Indies, and in the course of a few years the greatest advantages would be realized. He did not over-rate the present population of the Canadas, when he set it down at 1,000,000. With their fertile soil, navigable rivers, and productive fisheries, it was impossible, if the restrictions on trade were removed and a liberal course of policy adopted, that they should not feel grateful for such treatment, and, ceasing to have any wish to connect themselves with other States, they would become the more closely united with Great Britain. Finding that we granted them advantages superior to those enjoyed by their neighbours, they would never think of risking those advantages by seeking to change their political condition. This liberal policy would bind Canada more firmly to the Mother Country, and when a dissolution of the connexion should ever happen, it would be unaccompanied with any of those regrets which must otherwise be felt. This was an important consideration, but it should also be recollected that without such indulgences, the colonies could not enter into competition with their rivals and neighbours, the United States. He would not enter into any argument upon this part of the subject. He would state his view of the impossibility of such competition by a single illustration, which is often more intelligible than any reasoning whatever. The wealth of the industrious inhabitants of Nova Scotia was the fishery—their competitors were the people of the United States. Suppose an individual of each district to take a cargo of fish, upon equal terms, and at equal cost to Halifax—this may be easily done. He would now follow the cargo farther. The American of the United States takes it to the Brazils, where he obtains in exchange sugar or any other article that may suit him. With this new cargo he is at liberty to go to any port in the Baltic, where he may receive hemp, iron, sail cloth, or any thing that he may want; and this he may dispose of either at home or elsewhere, as he may think proper. The British ship (and all our colonial ships are British) may also repair to the Brazils and dispose of her cargo, but she cannot take the sugar of the Brazils to Halifax, not even for exportation. It may be asked, could she not go to the Baltic. He admitted she may, she may go to St. Petersburgh; but by the laws as they stood at present, she could not take a single article of Russian produce. This was the disadvantage of the ship from British North America, and it was the effect of those restrictions which operated as a bounty in favour of those countries which did not impose them upon their trade. This one illustration would, he trusted, be equivalent to all the statements he could make upon the subject. Having thus stated his opinions generally upon general principles he would call their attention to one or two peculiar circumstances. The House was aware that the duty imposed upon the sugar of Mauritius was ten shillings higher than that paid by the sugar of the other Colonies. In the course of the last year an equalization was looked for. It was then stated, and truly, that Mauritius had the advantage over the other Colonies in not being subjected to the same monopoly that the West India Islands were supposed to be, and this consideration operated to raise the duty. He would inform the House, the cultivation of sugar in this island was the same as that in the West Indies; the labour was equally great; the distance from the markets of Europe was greater—besides, Mauritius was unfortunately more liable to be devastated by hurricanes. For these reasons he would propose in his contemplated arrangement that the high duties on the sugars of this island should be reduced to an equality with those on the sugars of the other colonies.—There was another topic to which he would now call their attention, and in consideration of which he did not expect to carry the feelings of the Committee along with him [illegible] as upon the articles of sugar, &c. as that to which he alluded competed in a proportion compared with its limited importation, with the staple of this country. He meant the corn of Canada. This he considered entitled to some protection as well as other articles. Its import was not, he allowed, prevented, but the House would acknowledge that during the last five or six years we had imposed upon the quantity imported from Canada, amounting only to 50,000 quarters, such restrictions as amounted to a prohibition. When we recollected the benefit derived to this country from the free importation of corn from Ireland, we should not refuse the same favour to Canada. The Inhabitants of this colony laboured under the pecu iar disadvantage, that they did not knew whether our ports were shut or open; and thus a large capital expended in the purchase of the article lay unemployed, perhaps for 5 or 6 years, depending on the rise or fall of a fraction. The House could not well entertain any feeling of jealousy or apprehension on the subject, on account of the distance of the inland country to the Port of Quebec, end thence to England. The expense of the freight would be 12 or 14 shillings; and a small duty added to this, would prevent this corn, when imported, from affecting the British markets. Upon the proposed alteration taking place, he thought the duty of five shillings added to the 12 or 14 for freight, would be sufficient to prevent any alarm upon the subjects. If these restrictions be removed, if a free trade be granted, he was of opinion the country should have the benefit of it in the fullest extent. And he would not be forgetful of what was asserted by the Hon. Member for Coventry on the subject of the large fees paid to officers, revenue and naval, by ships trading to the West Indies. These fees were, in his opinion, a grievous burden upon the commerce of the country; and when these restrictions were removed, and trade was opened, they should not be suffered to operate to the great inconvenience of the public. When certain arrangements were made by his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Treasury, he believed these fees would be utterly abolished, and the revenue officers would be paid out of the gross proceeds of the duties, which was the proper fund for answering such claims. With regard to the naval officers who now received large sums, they would be, when this Colonial system was carried into effect, of no use whatever; they would be rather in the way of the proposed improvements. These naval officers might have been appointed with propriety to protect our navigation when a monopoly existed, but when this was at an end they are unnecessary. He would therefore propose to remove these officers, making them such compensation, as was consistent with a due regard for vested interests and rights. The great object of these changes is to facilitate the intercourse of these with other countries, to relieve the Colonies from a grievous burthen with which they had been so long afflicted, and to produce a more successful competition in the general market of the world than at present existed. He had so far stated the whole alterations which it was his intention to bring under the consideration of the Committee, reserving, however, to himself, until Friday next, the statement of such further alterations in our Colonial system, as the Government had deemed necessary. He thanked the House for the attention with which they heard him. (Cries of hear, hear!) and he would now conclude by moving a resolution, the effect of which was to amend the Acts to which he had referred in the course of his observations—namely, the Acts for regulating our commerce with the West Indies and America, and also the Act relative to the Warehousing goods, &c. &c.

Mr. C. R. Ellis offered the meed of his approbation to his Right Hon. Friend for the wise and liberal policy which he had stated as the rule by which our colonial trade was in future to be governed. From his (Mr. Ellis's) connexion with the West Indies, he wished to say a few words on that part of the subject. He had listened with no ordinary degree of pleasure to the speech of his Right Honourable Friend, and he hoped the West India proprietors would feel satisfied with what was proposed to be done in their favour. He did not mean to trespass on the attention of the House, but before he made any observations on the general plan submitted to the House, he would take the liberty of stating, that with regard to the Mauritius sugar, he had heard the statement with surprise. After the discussions of last year, and after the abandonment of that project, he was surprised that it was so soon again brought forward. He would now say no more upon the matter than merely to request that the petition from the people of the Mauritius against being placed on the footing of the West India colonies, should be referred to the Committee. The restrictions now proposed to be relaxed, had long pressed more grievously on the West Indies than any other colonial tax, although their effect, when first imposed, was very different to that which was felt since the greater extension of their commerce, and the growth of population. He hoped that the colonists would be relieved from the heavy charges to which they had been subjected, and that the home market would be relieved from that surplus which so materially affected it. The West India Colonies, from their geographical situation, would form a vast *entrepot* for our commerce with South America, and he hoped that the shipping interest would be materially benefited by the alteration. He hoped that an increased commerce would increase the White population, and produce a more extended cultivation of the soil: that the industry of the people would be more excited, and thereby that British capital would not only be more secured, but that the tranquillity of the Colonies would be more firmly established, and the fears from a change in the condition of the slave population would be diminished. He knew there was a difficulty, a complicacy, in arranging the details of the intended measures; but he trusted that his Right Hon. Friend would be able to meet both. His Right Hon. Friend deserved much from the country; and he (Mr. Ellis) could say, that no man felt a greater pleasure than himself at the new era which had just dawned upon our commercial trade.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Baring said, that at so late an hour of the evening, he would not detain the House; but upon so important an occasion as the present, he felt himself called upon to express the gratification he felt at the general commercial arrangements proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman—arrangements, which must be productive of the greatest benefit to the Colonies and ourselves at home. (Hear, hear.) He did not understand many parts of the proposed measure—he did not see the whole plan; but he must say, that of what he did see he entirely approved. To the Colonies, a great benefit would be derived; and he was glad to find it was now admitted, that by making others wealthy every single nation would be improved. The system now proposed would be, as if to grant emancipation to the Colonies; and that for a really good, wise, politic, and useful purpose; it would be, in fact, to confer upon them privileges, not restrictions; and privileges too, not possessed by other countries. Population was growing every day in the Colonies, and the old Restriction Laws could no longer be confined. Objections, it was true, might be started against these changes: and so it was, when any alterations were proposed in the Corn Laws, in the shipping, or in the manufacturing interests, there would be dissatisfied persons; but looking at the proposed measure as a whole, he must say, that the more he looked at it, the more satisfactory it appeared to him. (Hear.) With respect to the agriculturists, he did not wish to see the protection afforded them removed lower than that which was granted to them before the alteration of the Corn Laws. (Hear, hear!) Whether that protection should be continued in the shape of fixed duties or not he could not say; but certainly that protection should not be taken away on any vague or groundless principles of political economy, because the owners of the land had as good a right as others to all fair and necessary protection. The agriculturists, however, could have no fear from Canadian corn; and he hoped that the proposed five shillings duty would give the English grower an effectual protection. Before sitting down, he would like to know if Government had made any arrangements with Upper and Lower Canada as to the duties to be received there. The people of Upper Canada complained that they were now at the mercy of those of Lower Canada as to the duties imposed upon the transit of goods, and that engendered an animosity between them, which it behoved the Government to attend to. This subject, however, would no doubt claim the the attention of Parliament; and in concluding, he again begged leave to express his individual gratification of the proposed measures, which he also believed would be received with satisfaction by the whole country.

Sir Francis Burdett said, he was quite satisfied that the broad and liberal principles announced by the Right Hon. Gentleman, would be hailed with general acclamation throughout the country (Hear, hear); and he was equally satisfied that Ministers had not been apprehensive of the public feeling any fear in consequence of the great extention of such principles. As far as he had heard the principles stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman, he must say, they were liberal towards the Colonies—it was matter of gratification that they were, and he hoped that the Ministers would not stop short, but give to the Colonies the advantages of their own labour, skill, and ingenuity, and enable them, in the Colonies, to manufacture all they could. Every one knew the disadvantages under which the West India Colonists laboured, in being obliged to bring their sugar to this country in a raw state; such restrictions should no longer be continued. On the importation of corn from Canada, he should say, he hoped that there would be no more retrsetriction to a free trade in corn than any other article, and that the monopoly of home market should not be allowed to the English grower. He hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman would keep that subject in his view, and preserve a free trade in corn with every country in the world. It was impossible to carry on trade with a people, unless you took from them such commodities as they could give you in return for yours; and it could be no real advantage to bolster up any article at the expence of the general interests of commerce. He therefore hoped that the government would go the extent, not to impose any taxes upon trade, except for the purposes of revenue, and not for the protection of any articles. And if they pursued that course, he was sure the advance of national prosperity would exceed the most sanguine expectations. The public mind was now too enlightened, to give any cause for alarm, at the rapid liberality of the principles now advocated by Ministers, and he trusted that no apprehension of prejudice out of Parliament would prevent them continuing a system of wise, just, and liberal trading policy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bright expressed his gratification at the principles just stated by his Right Hon. Friend. If the West India interest had been attended to at an earlier period, the condition of the negro population would be much better than it is at present, and the white population have been considerably increased. He begged some explanation relative to East India and Mauritius sugars.

Mr. Huskisson said, sugar, rum, molasses, and cocoa, were to be excluded from the general protection when coming from foreign countries. For instance, Havannah sugar was not to be allowed to go to the West Indies, nor was protection to be extended to those of our own Colonies not growing sugar; but all British plantation sugar was to be treated as if coming from foreign countries. He was anxious on another point alluded to by the Hon. Baronet---that no alarm should take place. In the first place the quantity of corn from Canada could create no uneasiness; and in the next place because the United States preferred going to the West Indies with an increased duty rather than to Canada with the lower rate of duty. The Americans exported their corn in flour and Canada in the raw state. However, he said, it would be but right that the crown here should have the power of refusing to other states the privilege of sending their commodities to us, if they did not allow us to send our articles to them, upon a fair principle of reciprocity. (Hear!)

Mr. Hume wished to know if any and what arrangements had been made with respect to the Colony of St. Domingo? The people of that country wished to meet us on terms of the most friendly intercourse, and he hoped their offer would be accepted. He would also throw out another hint—which was, that the intercourse to Canada should be opened, and that we might thereby be relieved from the grievous taxes upon the timber trade.

Dr. Lushington, rose chiefly to know the sum of the observations of the Hon. Member for Taunton, who had, in the most unjustifiable manner, objected to the arrangement of the Colonies, while he agreed with the general principle of the measure. He (Dr. L.) considered, that if advantages were to be held out to the West Indies, especially to the Mauritius, which was now placed on the same footing with these islands, the principle ought to be extended to the East Indies; and, arguing on the soundest principles of political economy, and the fundamental laws of justice, he asked why the inhabitants of that large and populous country should not enjoy the like advantages which had been ceded to the other colonies? (Hear) All who abhorred in their hearts the crime and

(*Continued in the Additional Supt.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURI[illegible]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page Supplement.)

misery in the West India islands, which went under the denomination of slavery, must be anxious to do away with that greatest disgrace on the British name. The chief cause of the misery arose from the absentee proprietors, who allowed their establishments to be managed by agents who had no other objects in view, but to extract the greatest benefit from the soil for behoof of the proprietor. The measures now proposed would be of the greatest consequence if war should unhappily be kindled in Europe. The relaxation of the system would not only ameliorate the grevious and unnecessary distress which arose from war, but secure us against the probabilities of a war with the United States. If the Right Hon. Gentleman thought that he had satisfied the West India planter, he was much mistaken. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Gordon.) He thought it nothing unusual for the Hon. Member behind him, and his Friends, to oppose the measures of Government for improving the condition of the Negroes. He said nothing of the hear of the individual; but he could not feel respect for any one who opposed the removal of such an immensity of evil as prevailed in the West Indies. (Hear.)

Mr. GORDON said that he fully approved of the measures which had been proposed, and he would not thwart their operation in the House or elsewhere. It was unfair in the Hon. Member (Dr. Lushington) to object to him and his friends for opposing the measures which were extended to the West Indies. It was easy for that Hon. Member, who was accustomed to public speaking in courts of law and other places, to deal forth public insinuations against any individual who differed from him in opinion; but he (Mr. Gordon) indignantly repelled these insinuations, and declared himself entirely free from them. (Hear.)

Mr. GRANT said the West India planters were a calumniated body of men. Their object was to derive a reasonable remuneration from their establishments, and to bestow every care and attention on the negro population. The Hon. Member (Dr. Lushington) said, that the proprietors were satisfied with concessions; and he said this at a period when they supplicated a measure of relief, and made out as strong a case as was ever presented to a British Minister. Its privileges were not granted to the West India interest, the planters could not compete with the sugars from the East, and, consequently, the cultivation of sugar in the West would drop off.

Mr. TRANT made a few observations, which were altogether inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. EVANS protested against the principle of giving a preference to the labour of slaves to that of freemen.

After a few words from Sir J. Wrottesley, the resolutions were put and carried.

SALARIES TO POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Sec. PEEL rose to call the attention of the House to the Salaries to the Police Magistrates of the Metropolis. When he adverted to the situation of these individuals, he hoped that an addition to their annual allowances would not be considered unnecessary. He held in his hand papers, showing the great increase of business which had of late years taken place, not only in consequence of the multiplication of Acts of Parliament, but also of the increase of population. These circumstances alone authorised an augmentation of salary, but it rested on other grounds. When the Police Magistracy were appointed, it was 400*l.*; it was now 600*l.*; and when the first appointments took place, it was the practice to select persons for the office who were utterly incompetent to discharge the duties. He found in the appointments made for the police offices, including 12 Magistrates, only three Barristers were among the number; there was a Major in the Army, a starchmaker, three Clergymen, a Glasgow trader, and several other unqualified persons. No limitation was fixed by law as to the previous education of these Magistrates; but a limitation was prescribed by the Secretaries of State. Neither he nor his predecessors had ever appointed a Magistrate who was not a barrister of three years standing; and he thought the practice to be a desirable one. It was necessary to consider whether 600*l.* a year was a sufficient compensation to induce barristers to give up the emoluments of private practice. The duties of the magistracy required their constant attendance. He hoped it was no unreasonable proposition that the Secretary of State should be empowered to give each Magistrate a salary of 800*l.* He had a high respect for the unpaid magistracy; but he thought that the ties of the provinces with which they were connected, and other circumstances, disabled them from discharging the duties in the metropolis. The name given to a police Magistrate had given rise to the erroneous idea that they administered only on police subjects. On the contrary, a great number of other cases of the deepest importance came under their jurisdiction; in civil causes, they were called upon to decide between individuals, particularly those under the Building Acts, which involved property to a great amount, and required the investigation of evidence on both sides. In such cases, there could not be a satisfactory adjudication, unless the Judge possessed a considerable degree of legal knowledge. As the barristers must be of a certain number of years standing, it was not unfair to allot a salary of 800*l.*, in lieu of their private practice, and the hopes to which their profession led them to aspire. In this country, we were more parsimonious than others in recompensing our legal officers, and nothing could be worse policy than to continue the system. Whether in the situation of Judge, or any other official appointments, it was injurious policy to refuse a proper salary to persons who were properly qualified for the profession. If he took the refuse of the bar, 200*l.* or 300*l.* might be saved; but the public would bitterly lament this economy. On these grounds, he begged leave to propose the following Resolution—"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Justices of the Peace appointed or to be appointed to effect the administration of justice in the Metropolis, shall enjoy a yearly salary, not exceeding 800*l.*, to be directed by one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State."

The Resolution having been put from the Chair,

Sir J. SEBRIGHT said that he concurred in the necessity of giving the Police Magistrates a fair remuneration for discharging their duties. He recollected the trading Justices of Westminster; than whom a more disreputable class of men had never existed.

Mr. HOBHOUSE did not oppose the plan now proposed; although he thought that the Crown did not thereby lose any of its power or influence. At this moment there were 820 barristers; and upwards of 400 of that number were qualified to enjoy places of various descriptions. He wished to know whether the salary was to be fixed; or whether it might be raised at the option of the Secretary of State If the proposition went that length, what security was there for the independence of the administration of the town?

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that if the House approved of the Resolution, there would be an absolute increase of the salaries of all the Magistrates. The resolution was worded like that which passed the House 20 years ago. By the appointment of Barristers, the country would insure the legal knowledge of the magistrates. If the Secretary of State had looked for patronage, he would have taken his appointments from the country.

Mr. HUME asked, how the thirty Magistrates where to be distributed in the metropolis. He put this question, to ascertain whether two or three Magistrates might not perform all the duties for which four were at present named; and thus, while the allowance of salary was given, the expense would be lessened by diminishing the number.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that he proposed a Committee on the state of the Police two years since, in which the Hon Member (Mr. Hume) took an active part, where the question now put to him (Mr. Sec. Peel) had been fully discussed. In the year 1792, London was divided into nine districts, and three Magistrates were appointed to each district. No alteration had taken place since that period, except in the establishment of the Thames Police Office, which had been found extremely useful. The number of Magistrates attached to each office, not only divided the business, but was of great advantage in preventing uncontrolled power. (Hear, hear, hear.) As two Magistrates only attended at the Police-office, the remaining one was necessary to give them a slight relaxation from their labours. That relaxation was small indeed: the office was open from ten in the morning till eight at night; and at Union-hall alone, justice had been distributed to no less than 243,000 persons. In that office they had ample occupation. In one month, July 1823, 176 cases were judged upon; and, in 1824, there were 156 cases of assault, independent of all other subjects of complaint.

Mr. W. SMITH said, that if three Magistrates had done so much business as to judge of 243,000 cases, a very small proportion of business would fall to the remaining 27.

The resolution was then put and agreed to. The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and the Report of the Committee was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at One o'Clock.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,
MARCH 15, 1825.

DEATH AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE REV. DR. PARR.

At length, the hopes and fears which the health of this good man has for several weeks excited throughout the county of Warwick, are terminated by his dissolution, which took place on Saturday last, at six o'clock in the evening, in the 70th year of his age; and it is pleasing to consider, that the anxiety which has been so universally manifested respecting him, is a tribute which no elevation of rank or station could have called forth, but which is only to be commanded by the pre-eminence of moral and intellectual worth.

Dr. Samuel Parr was born at Harrow, his father was a surgeon in that place, and his paternal grandfather was Rector of Hinckley, in Leicestershire. He was at the head of Harrow School in his fourteenth year, and on the death of the Rev. Dr. Sumner, who strongly recommended him as his successor, he was not appointed to the head mastership, on account of his youthful age. At Harrow was founded his friendship with the celebrated Sir William Jones, and the Right Rev. Dr. Rennet, late Bishop of Cloyne; and almost all the boys in the upper part of this School accompanied him when he removed to establish himself as a teacher at Stanmore, in Middlesex. He was successively master of the Grammar School of Colchester and Norwich; and in 1780, received his first ecclesiastical preferment, the rectory of Asterby, in the diocese of Lincoln. In the year 1785, the exchange of Asterby for the perpetual curacy of Hatton, brought him into Warwickshire, where he continued to reside till the day of his death. The Rev. Dr. Parr was twice married—first to Jane, of the ancient house of Mauleverer, in Yorkshire, and afterwards to Mary sister of Mr. Chas. Eyre, of the city of Coventry, and of the late Rev. Jas. Eyre, of Solihull, in the county of Warwick. By his first wife he had several children, all of whom died in their infancy, except Sarah, and Catherine. Of these daughters, both of whom he survived, the former was married to John Whynne, Esq. of Garthmelio, in Denbighshire, and left two daughters now living, Caroline and Augusta, the eldest of whom is the wife of the Rev. John Lynes, Rector of Elmley Lovet, in Worcestershire. In addition to the small benefice before-mentioned, Dr. Parr held the living of Graffand, in Huntingdonshire, to which he was presented by Sir Francis Burdett, through the kindness and interest of the present Earl of Dartmouth's grandfather; he also obtained from Bishop Lowth, a Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral, which, though for many years of little value to him, was happily the means of securing him, in an ample degree, *otium cum dignitate*, in the decline of his life. He was thus indebted for all his preferment to the affection of private friends; for though he was animated by an ardent but liberal and enlightened attachment to our Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution, though he was distinguished by unparalleled learning, by gigantic strength of intellect, by the most unblemished morals, and by profound unaffected piety, he was never patronized by the Government of his country. This is a circumstance which many will perhaps consider explained by his own words in his admirable work on the character of Mr. Fox, in which he truly states of himself, that "from his youth upward, he never deserted a private friend, or violated a public principle; that he was the slave of no patron, and the drudge of no party; that he formed his political opinions without the smallest regard, and acted upon them with an utter disregard to personal emoluments and professional honours." He further adds (what his friends must rejoice at), "that although for many and the best years of his life, he endured very irksome toil, and suffered very galling need, he eventually united a competent fortune with an independent spirit, and that looking back to this life, and onward to another, he possessed that inward peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away." Nor will this be wondered at by those who know that his long residence at Hatton was spent by him in diligently performing all the duties of a parish priest, in assisting, advising, and befriending the poor, in the exercise of a generous hospitality, in encouraging and patronising merit, in communicating knowledge whenever required, from his own inexhaustible stores, in contributing by a most extensive correspondence to the general illumination of the literary world, in manifesting by his words and deeds that he cultivated a spirit of unbounded philanthropy as the practical essence of our holy religion, and in endeavours to promote for the Pulpit and the Press, whatever was most conducive to the public and private welfare of mankind—It need not be added that such a man was venerated for his wisdom and beloved for his goodness, by all who had the happiness of knowing him. He accordingly died as a righteous man ought to die, in peace and charity with all men, and in a firm reliance on the precious promises of the Gospel; nor can it be doubted that, by those who are capable of appreciating true greatness of character, he will ever be considered, not only as an ornament to the County of Warwick, but an honour to his country and to the human race. The remains of this highly eminent Scholar, and very worthy Divine, have been interred at Hatton.—*Coventry Paper.*

THE NEW TIMES,—MARCH 23.

Borneo, Soo Loo, and Banca Company.—1. A company, having amongst its objects the development of the rich Gold and Diamond Districts of Borneo, and the extension of the great natural advantages of that immense Island, the great source of wealth in the Eastern hemisphere, is nearly matured.

2. In the immediate vicinity of Borneo, and of not less importance are the famous Soo Loo Pearl Banks, celebrated for the fine and large Pearls which they produce; and the Island of Banca, containing valuable Ores and Minerals, but more especially rich in Tin, of which a juster view cannot be given, than in the words of Mr. Crawford, the Resident at Sincapore.—"The quantity of tin which the mines of Banca are capable of affording is immense, the supply of ore is nearly indefinite, and the facility of working great."—"The whole produce of Banca is grain tin, a pure metal, superior in intrinsic value to block tin 22½ per cent. Cornish tin is obtained with vast labour, by mining through obdurate granite, often to the prodigious depth of many hundred fathoms; Banca tin, by digging through a few soft strata of sand and clay, and seldom to more than 3 or 4 fathoms. To clear the Cornish mines from water, the most expensive and complete machinery is requisite: to clear those of Banca a simple wooden wheel, costing a few shillings. To separate the Cornish ore from its matrix it must be ground in a stumping mill, as well as subjected to the process of washing. The Banca tin is at once separated from its matrix, and fitted without further care for smelting, by the simple process of passing a stream of running water over it in an aqueduct simply lined with the bark of trees. The necessary result of all this is, that the cost of producing a coat of Banca tin is but 22*s.* 8*d.*, whereas that of Cornwall tin is not less than 64*s.* 7*d.*; and that, while a Cornish mine seldom yields a rent of more than a tenth or twelfth of the produce, often not more than a twenty-fourth, and usually not above a fifteenth, the Banca mines yield no less than one-half. This is the most exact and unquestionable test of the superior fertility of the one over the other. The skill and ingenuity of Europeans, their capital, and their machinery, make some amends for the inferior fertility of the Cornish Mines, but such as are far enough from counterbalancing the immense wealth of those of Banca. Were the Cornish workmen, with their ingenuity, their capital, and machinery, to be employed on such mines as those of Banca, no other mines in the world would in a short time be working; and, on the other hand, were the Banca Miners, with their tools and simple machinery, to attempt such mines as those of Cornwall there can be no question but they would be as inaccessible to them, for all useful purposes, as if buried a league in the crust of the earth,"—"It is but a small portion of an island, containing an area of 3,400 geographical miles that has yet been examined. The Mines at present are chiefly confined to the northern and western parts of it, whereas the south-eastern has hardly been touched. From one extremity to the other the alluvial lands are ascertained to abound in beds of tin: and from the analogy of other countries it is beyond any doubt that the mountains abound in veins of it. To the difficult and expensive processes required for the mining of these last it is at present superfluous to look, for the alluvial lands contain the cheap and abundant supply of many ages."—Crawford's History of the Indian Archipelago, Vol. III. pp. 463, 466. Edinburgh, 1820.

Of the rich Mines of Montradak in Borneo, the same authority states that they are at present chiefly worked by the Chinese, to the number of 6000, who are nearly independent of any native authority, being governed by their own Chief; the tribute paid to the Raja of Sambas, in whose territories the Mines are situated, amounting to no more than 160 bungkals, whilst the annual produce is 88,000 oz. of pure gold. The ore from all accounts, exists in inexhaustible abundance; the immense alluvial tracts round the whole circumference of Borneo every where contain rich deposits of this metal, from whence it necessarily follows that the primitive mountains of the interior must contain veins of it. From the abundance of the ore, and the usual fascination of all mining projects, especially those in quest of the precious metals, the search for gold will be the first object to engage the attention of very enterprising and industrious people settled in that country, of whatever race. Amidst a great deal of anarchy and disorder, Mining has of late years been prosecuted by the Chinese with surprising spirit. It is not above eight or ten years since considerable capital and the use of machinery have been applied to it; and in that time there has been a vast increase of produce.—See Crawford, vol. 3.

Since the Diamond Mines of Golconda have been exhausted, the only supply has been from Borneo, and from thence through channels sufficiently circuitous. Diamonds are in no repute amongst the Chinese, or through the industry of that people we should, without doubt, have long ago found the produce of the

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[redacted]rneo greatly multiplied. The Bugis [redacted] are at present the great dealers in [redacted]e Soo Loo Fishery and its products it [redacted]e sufficient to state, that rich as it is [redacted]n to be at present, a greater share of [redacted] and industry than are applied to these fisheries would greatly enhance the value, and the amount of their produce. Steps have already been taken to secure the full advantage to be derived from these objects.

The Capital of the Company will be £1,000,000, in Shares of £200 each.

Communications for the present to be made to Mr. Ogle, No. 3, Clement's-Lane, Lombard-street.

THE TIMES,—March 31st.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the following ships were taken up and thus stationed, viz.:—*Coldstream*, *Guildford*, *Albion*, *Childe Harold*, *Bussorah Merchant*, *Broxbournbury*, *Malcolm*, *Java*, *Lord Hungerford*, and *Berwick*, for Bengal direct: *Cambridge Lady Kennaway*, *James Sibbald*, and *Maitland*, for Bombay direct. The following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations. viz:—Captain William Hay, *Charles Grant*, for Bengal and China. Captain Christopher Biden, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*; Captain George Probyn, *Minerva*: and Captain George Mason, *Warren Hastings*, for Madras and Bengal. Captain William Manning was sworn into the command of the ship *Thomas Grenville*, consigned to Bengal direct.

THE SUN,—April 4.

Major Taylor, of the Royal Artillery, commanding at Dover, has received from the King of France a magnificent case of rifle pistols, as a mark of his Majesty's approbation of his attention to the comfort and accommodation of a detachment of gendarmes, which arrived in that port, under circumstances of distress, during the late winter gales. This present was accompanied by a letter from Prince de Polignac, Ambassador at this Court.

THE STAR,—April, 7.

Letters have been received from Malta, *via* Marseilles, in the remarkably short space of fifteen days, being dated the 20th ult. The following passage of a letter, from a person of much experience in the Mediterranean, thus regards the proposed relaxations of quarantine in this country:—

"A Dr. Maclean has written much to prove the non-contagion of plague, which, it is understood, has had considerable weight at home, in calming the fears relative to the direct communication with Egypt. However, too many proofs can be produced, in opposition to his opinions, by those much better acquainted with the disease than he can be from a short residence in Turkey. It will be most lamentable should this horrid malady reach England; and that it will, without most extraordinary precautions, can scarcely be doubted. The risk incurred ought to be most strongly impressed on the minds of Ministers; and certainly everything should be done to keep the disease as far from Great Britain as possible."

THE COURIER.—April 20.

THE MARKETS.

(From the London Price Current.)

B. P. SUGAR.—The Raw market continues without alteration. Brown Sugars 63s. good do. 64s. to 65s. middling 67s. to 68s. and good ditto to 70s. per cwt. Refined Sugars rather flat to-day. Large Lumps to be bought at 83s. to 84s. per cwt. a reduction of 1s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The sale to-day consisted of 129 casks and 114 bags Plantation, and 2,138 bags Foreign. The Plantation went as follows, viz. good middling Demerara 90s. to 95s. 6d. Berbice withdrawn at 100s.; a few lots of good ordinary Jamaica 66s. to 67s. St. Domingo (an indirect importation) 63s. to 64s. per cwt.; do. imported direct 65s. to 66s. Brazil Coffee withdrawn. This sale establishes a decline of 6s. to 8s. per cwt. but we have little doubt that the present prices will cause some speculative purchases, besides creating a demand for the markets of the Continent,

COTTON WOOL.—The Sales of last week consisted of 13,850 bags. The demand was not brisk until Friday and Saturday, when considerable speculative business was transacted at an advance of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. in Egyptian, ½d in Surats. The following are the particulars, viz.:—2,200 Pernams 18¼d. to 19d. per lb. in bond, 6,600 Surats 9d. to 11½d. do.; 1,000 Bengals 8½d. to 9¾d. do.; 200 Madras 9 to 10½d. do.; 3,350 Egyptian 10½d. to 18d. duty paid.

Since the above the market has become very animated, at prices 1d. per lb. advance in Brazils and Egyptians, and ½d. in Surats. The prices of East India are now full 4d. per lb. higher than at the late East India Company's sale.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—Flax in good demand; Hemp dull; Y. C. Tallow to be bought at 37s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY,—April 22d.

The oldest merchants in Liverpool do not recollect a period when the spirit of speculation was so active in the Cotton Market as it has been in ours since Friday last. A kind of *mania* seems to have seized individuals of almost every class of society, all hoping to become suddenly rich by successful speculations in cotton. Prices have, in consequence of this speculative demand, rapidly advanced within the last five days, and there is, in the opinion of the speculators, every promise of a still further advance. The state of the winds has no little influence on prices; for, whilst a puff from the eastward is enough to raise cotton a halfpenny per pound, a breeze from the westward would, it is probable, sink it a penny, so precarious is speculation! Not fewer than 84,000 bags of cotton have, it is ascertained, changed hands since Thursday last. It would be curious to describe the process by which 100 bags, by frequently changing hands, are swelled, as it were, into 1,000. ---*Liverpool Courier.*

PROJECTILES AND PYROTECHNY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: In the recent number of your useful register, I observe it stated, that a comparative trial of Congreve's rockets, and those produced by Capt. Parlby, had taken place in India. As Sir William Congreve is now on the continent, in justice to this eminent scientific character, I think it right to make a few remarks. The French have long, in vain, attempted to discover the exact description of the composition* of the Congreve rockets, and to give them an *equal range*. They justly say, that precision is by no means so much the object to be attained as *extent of range*; because these destructive weapons never can miss bodies of cavalry, infantry, camps, fortresses, lines, and shipping, &c. &c. Such is the great flying power of these rockets, that they can carry Shrapnel-shells and cannon balls to near double the distance mentioned in the experiment; and to this essential means of serviceable effect, it is not pretended that the rockets tried against them, are, or can be adequate, without a much greater impetus than they appear to possess. It is known, that composition remaining driven for a considerable period, for obvious reasons, loses some degree of its accuracy of effect, and even of its force. Let a certain number of the new rockets be sent to Europe, and remain some years in store, and the truth of this will be verified. No detail of the comparative experiment having been furnished, we have no means of judging of relative precision; but I will venture to assert, from multiplied trials in this country, that were *new* Congreve rockets brought to the experiment, they would, both as to precision and range, vindicate their long established character. Competition is advantageous, both in physics and morals; but until rockets, by whomsoever produced, acquire the *length of range* and *power of flight* ascertained to be possessed by those of Sir William Congreve, the precision, at present to be taken for granted, is of minor consideration when put in competition with the decided military advantage resulting from the indispensable requisites of great range, and power of carrying destructive missiles. I have, Sir, said quite enough to shew, that Capt. Parlby has much more to effect, before it can possibly be admitted that his rockets, in India, will exclude the necessity of sending out those whose high repute has been confirmed by much service, and long experience. It must not be inferred, from what is said on precision, or accuracy of flight, that the Congreve rockets are deficient in that quality; as, independent of reports of repeated experiments, the enemy acknowledge a fact so sensibly made manifest.

A Military Man.

Exeter, Feb. 5, 1825.

* Is our correspondent aware that the composition of a Congreve rocket, found on the French coast, was analyzed some years back by M. Gay-Lussac, who made one after the same formula, which was said to possess the same properties as the Congreve rocket? The analysis is given in the *Archives des Decouvertes*, *tom.* II., p. 303, as follows:

Nitrate of Potass	75. 0
Charcoal	1. 6
Sulphur	23. 4
	100.

Ed.

TRIAL OF PAPAVOINE.

The trial with which the French papers are filled is that of a wretch called Papavoine, who, as our readers will recollect, assassinated on the 10th of October last two children near the village of Vincennes, in broad day, and in the presence of their unfortunate mother. He was almost immediately apprehended. He had brought the knife an hour before he used it for committing this double murder. In coming up to the mother of the children, he begged leave to kiss them. In taking the first into his arms, he plunged the knife in its heart, and while the mother was attending to its cries, stabbed the second. From the time of his arrest till the 15th of November, he persisted in the solemn declaration of his innocence. Seeing then the proofs of his guilt multiply upon him, and being unable any longer to render his first asseverations plausible, he confessed the dreadful fact, but feigned symptoms of madness, to which he thought it might be ascribed. He prayed that he might be introduced into the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Angoulême and Berri—declared that in their presence he had secrets to reveal, and hinted that to them he would own his belief at the moment of his crime that he was plunging his dagger into the hearts of the young Duke of Bordeaux and his sister. As the political principles of Papavoine are known to be opposed to such political atrocity, the avowal of his intention to commit it is supposed to have been inspired either by his wish to prove mental derangement, or his belief that the character of his crime would be dignified by being directed against Royal victims. At present he cannot or will not assign any reason for the revolting offence to which he pleads guilty. When asked in the public court whether he had not killed the children, he confessed that he had—that he could not tell his motive, and that he would wish to recall them to life, at the price of his own blood. The prisoner had been a purser in the navy; he was always of a melancholy habit, and having lately met with misfortunes which affected his health, might be insane at the time of the murder. Such, at least, is the only explanation which can at present be given of this mysterious affair, in which two infants, totally unknown to the murderer, suffered by his fury. Its probability is supported by the evidence of several witnesses, who declared that the assassin had always been of a moody disposition, avoiding society, and delighting in solitary walks, but that he showed a particular regard and tenderness towards children. The trial is not yet concluded. The following is the description of the prisoner's first appearance and deportment before the Court:—

The entrance of Papavoine caused a great rumour, which did not disconcert him. He looked at the assembly without timidity, without arrogance, and without betraying the smallest emotion. His looks turned for a moment towards the bureau of the Court, in which were the ensanguined clothes of his victims. His countenance did not change. Twelve gendarmes were placed round him. He was dressed in a black coat; his appearance indicates nothing extraordinary; he is of a middle height; his face pale, his look firm. When he is interrogated, he speaks with extreme volubility; his voice is stammering and hurried: his physiognomy, though not wicked, has in it something melancholy and gloomy. When the clerk read the indictment, at those passages which described the circumstances of the crime, the spectators turned towards the prisoner to see if they could discover any change in his features. He constantly preserved a perfect impassibility."

BIGOTRY.

(*from the News of Literature.*)

A letter from Paris gives an account of the execution of a parrot, in Italy, by order of the confessor of its mistress, for mingling curses with prayer. This is not the first parrot that has had the misfortune to be treated as a human being. Shortly after the fall of Bonaparte, the imperial Austrian commission of Lombardy condemned to death a parrot, that on seeing the military governor of Milan pass, had the temerity to say Vive Napoleon; the judges condemned him to the punishment established by the law against the inciters of rebellion. History also records the melancholy fate of two parrots belonging to Maria Anna of Bavaria, Queen of Spain, whose necks Charles the second, her husband, caused to be twisted off, because they spoke the language of a nation which he violently abhorred.

SCOTCH FRENCH.

At a recent trial for libel in Scotland, the learned gentleman of the robe had occasion to ask a witness what newspapers he read. One of them, a slender dandy clerk, such as one often meets with fresh-gowned in the Parliament-House of Edinburgh, with few briefs, and fewer brains, closed his examination with the following question, simpered forth in such a combination of cockney and Parisian orthoepy, as puppyism can engraft upon a Caledonian ninny:—"Pray, Sir, may I presume to ask, do you take in the Courie?"

Up rose his grave antagonist, a man, the solemnity of whose words was never known to be enlivened by a witticism, or interrupted by a joke.—"Pray, Sir," said he, cross-examining the same witness, "do you take in the Morning Po?"

NECROLOGY.

Mr. HENRY WESLEY VOYSEY.

Some particulars of the history of this gentleman were given from the Calcutta *Government Gazette*, in the last volume of this journal p. 590. We have been enabled to collect a few additional details, which will be gratifying to those of our readers who are interested in scientific pursuits, and which it would be unjust to Mr. Voysey's memory to withhold.

From a fellow-Student with Mr. Voysey, at the General Hospital at Aberdeen, we learn, that he was, in his early days, remarkable for acuteness of observation, quickness of apprehension, and strength of memory. His disposition was sprightly and vivacious, as well as gentle and frank. He remained about two years at Aberdeen, during which time he attended both the hospital and the Marischal College; when he left, his attachment to the various branches of natural history had increased so rapidly, that it was expected he would abandon the medical profession.

Another gentleman, who became acquainted with Mr. Voysey at the Cape of Good Hope, whilst he resided in the family of Mr. T. Sheridan, represents him as equally esteemed for the vigour of his understanding, and the uncompromising integrity of his character. He adds, that Mr. Voysey did not require a long acquaintance to produce a favourable impression as to his talents and disposition. There was something about him which rendered experience superfluous, and inspired men at once with a fuller and warmer confidence than usually springs from slow and progressive friendship. At the Cape, his great capacity was seen and acknowledged; in India, his qualifications drew encomiums from all persons, eminent in science, who were acquainted with him. The scientific world will require no better evidence of his worth than that of the late distinguished superintendant of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, Col. Lambton, who, in speaking of his character in 1821, observes that "the field for geological science in India is now becoming extensive and interesting, and a man of Mr. Voysey's talents, zeal and disinterestedness must render his services a benefit to his country, and an honour to himself; and such is my opinion of his abilities, that I feel the highest gratification in having him as an associate in these interesting pursuits."

The following passage in a letter from him, dated Hyderabad, 1st August 1823, will shew the range of his mind, and the extent of his researches;

"I am preparing a sketch of the geology of India, for which purpose I have been collecting data, since I was first attached to Col. Lambton, in January 1819. I have completed several barometrical and geological sections, one of which is nearly a thousand miles from Agra to Madras, another from Bombay to Masulipatam, and several across the province of Hyderabad: it will be ready in about one month.

"I have travelled since 1819, not withstanding interruptions from fever, caught in the forests of the Godavery, between six and seven thousand miles, and have collected a vast quantity of specimens of minerals and rocks. I have sent two reports to government, and have sent a paper on the diamond mines of India to the Asiatic Society. If I come to Calcutta, as I hope to do, I shall bring all my specimens with me, and shall be very happy to share them with you, if you desire it. I will send you, to-morrow, a synopsis of Indian geology, which will be the foundation of my sketch.

"It may appear rather presumptuous in me to attempt a sketch of Indian geology after so short a residence, particularly when you recollect that Smith's map of English geology took him twenty years to complete. There is, however, this remarkable difference between the two countries, that in India, instead of twenty different formations, as in England, there are only four, *viz.*

The Granitic.
The Sandstone and clay state.
The Trap.
The Diluvial.

"All of these have subordinate rocks; but they are never found in any of the other formations, and they all occupy a vast extent of surface.

"I remain,
"My dear Sir,
"Your's very truly,
"H. W. Voysey."

This indefatigable man may be said to have fallen a victim to his exertions in the cause of science as the following letter, written only a week before his death, and on the day preceding his attack, seems plainly to indicate:

"Ever since I left Rumbhulpoor, I have been travelling on gneiss which passes into granite, with the usual trap veins of that formation in India; also into mica schist, containing beds and veins of hornblende rock and hornblende schist and quartz rock; the mica schist passes into chlorite schist.

"I have seen no wild animals, but have heard of many. These forests produce the gaour, a very large and fierce species of bos. Col. Hardwicke got a head and bones from Major Roughsedge; they are very rare. The large boa constrictor inhabits a deep valley, surrounded by mountains, which I passed through this morning. The guides assured me that they have no dread of them in the hot season, as they are never seen but in the rainy season: they probably remain torpid during the hot weather. Last year a man was taken by one in the usual way. The pressure of the animal caused the blood to burst forth in a copious stream out of his mouth and nostrils. The spectators succeeded in frightening away the animal; but the man was quite dead. I could not avoid feeling a little nervous as I passed through the spots where their caves are.

"Tigers in abundance; bears plentiful; several species of antelope, one of a very small size. My short residence does not permit a more intimate acquaintance with the fauna; but I have been promised a gaour, a bear, and the small antelope.

"One of my first visits will be to you, and I anticipate much pleasure from it. I am almost knocked up; the thermometer is 108 in the afternoon, with a hot wind blowing from nine in the morning.

"I got a bad tumble from my horse the other day; but, fortunately, it only disfigured my face a little, and pained my hip for a few days.

"I may say that I have travelled through a vast forest of 870 miles, of which 800 is perhaps the thickest in India.

"Your's very truly,
"H. W. Voysey."

VARIETY.

The following are selected from an amusing article in the Proverbs of all Nations, in the *Ladies' Magazine*:—

"If wise men play the fool they do it with a vengeance."

"If you would have a good servant, take neither a kinsman nor a friend."

"It is an ill cause the lawyer thinks shame of."

"It is not easy to make straight in the oak, the crook that grew in the sapling."

"It is a bad action that success will not justify."

"If the best man's faults were written on his forehead it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

Singular Request.—The following was sent to Shield, the ingenious composer, for his ivory ticket of admission to a concert, by his friend, Peter Pindar:—

Son of the *string* (I do not mean *Jack Ketch*,)
Though Jack, like *thee* produce the *dying tones*),
Oh! yield thy pity to a starving wretch.
And for to-morrow's *treat*, pray send thy *bones*!

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